

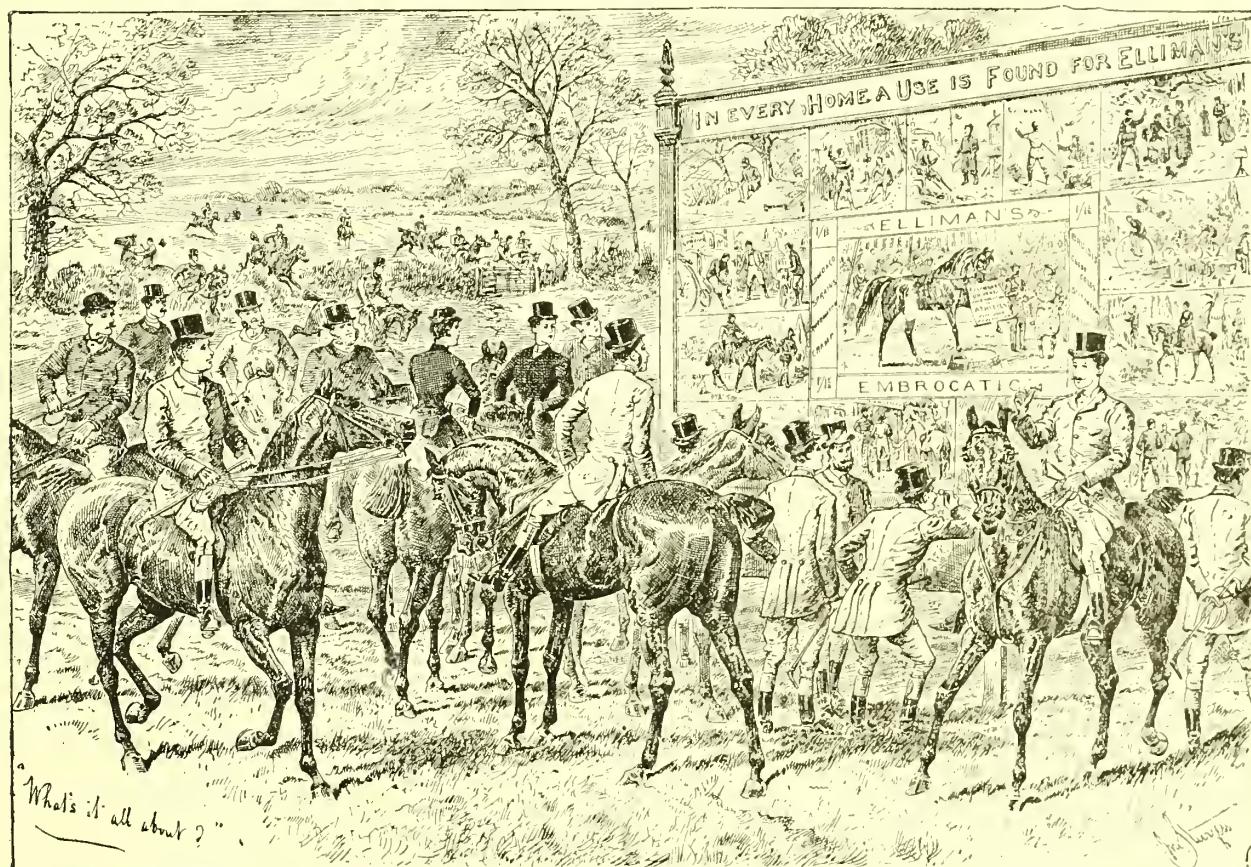
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TO CHEMISTS !

EVERY good Chemist knows that if a Customer asks for an article which is sold out, or is not stocked, the probability is that the Customer will endeavour to purchase it elsewhere, and there is thus the risk of that Customer being wholly or partially lost.

SYMINGTON'S "EDINBURGH" COFFEE ESSENCES

have now become "household words" throughout Great Britain and the Colonies, and they hold the market with a sale as large as all other brands added together, although rival Essences are offered at lower prices.

The Public is well aware that the cheapest is not the best, and that an article like **SYMINGTON'S**, which has stood the test of competition for so many years, must possess superlative merits to enable it to maintain its position as the Premier Brand.

The words "**SYMINGTON, EDINBURGH**," on a bottle of Coffee Essence are a guarantee that it has been made by the most Improved Processes from the Best Materials, that it is of an uniformly High Quality, and is Warranted Pure.

Our goods, therefore, never fail to give satisfaction alike to Retailer and Consumer, and as every shrewd Chemist now stocks a Coffee Essence, the Trade may rely on the fact that "**SYMINGTON'S**" **BRAND** will never fail to please their Customers.

N.B.—Our Goods can be obtained from our various Wholesale Agents in the Provinces, and from all the Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Houses in London.

THOMAS SYMINGTON & CO.

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BEAVERBANK WORKS, EDINBURGH.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

Prize Competition.

ENCOURAGED by the success of our PRIZE COMPETITION in the SUMMER ISSUE of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, July 1892, we now offer Prizes to the value of

Five Guineas

FOR THE BEST TWO

ORIGINAL ESSAYS

UPON THE ADVANTAGES POSSESSED BY

Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

As demonstrated from the actual daily experience of the practical Pharmacist.

NOTES.

It is obvious that the subject can be treated from many points of view, each phase affording scope for much interesting information. We do not limit competitors in their choice of topic, but suggest the following amongst others as useful subdivisions:—

1. Qualitative comparisons of Tinctures, Infusions, and Syrups, made from our Standardised CONCENTRATED LIQUORS with similar preparations either purchased or home-made.
2. Examples showing saving in time, labour, and materials when our CONCENTRATED LIQUORS for Tinctures are used in place of the crude drugs.
3. Comparative strength, aroma, and brilliancy of Infusions made from our Liquors, and from crude drugs.
4. Instances of the superior keeping qualities of Syrups made from our CONCENTRATED LIQUORS.

5. Practical observations on the special adaptability of our Liquors for Proprietaries of all kinds.

6. Estimated annual saving effected in a brisk go-ahead business by the adoption of our CONCENTRATED LIQUORS in place of the ordinary Tinctures, &c.

N.B.—MSS., which should be written on one side of the paper only, signed with a *nom de plume*, and accompanied by the real name and address of the writer in a separate sealed envelope, must reach us not later than August 31.

The Prize will be awarded as follows:—For the best Essay, THREE GUINEAS; for the second best, TWO GUINEAS.

The Names and Addresses of successful Competitors will be advertised in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

We reserve the right to make use of any Essays sent in for competition.

Offices : 21 Mincing Lane, E.C. Works : Holloway, London, N.

WHO WERE THE ORIGINATORS

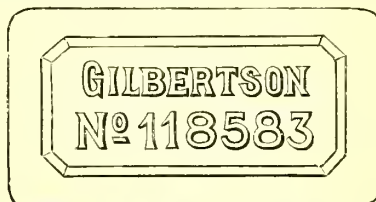
OF

Dispensing Bottles with Rounded Corners?

MOST OF THE TRADE WILL ANSWER

GILBERTSON'S.

This notice applies to those who are not aware that all "imitations" now on the market are found to lack the superior finish or brilliancy of metal (fluorescent tint of blue) which characterises those bearing



ON BOTTOM OF EACH BOTTLE.

BUYERS WILL ALSO PLEASE BEAR IN MIND THAT

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Telegraphic Address—"FRANGIPANI LONDON."

HOW WE ARE GETTING ON WITH THE ANTI-CUTTING MOVEMENT.

Speaking generally, the time when it could pay a man to "cut" extremely was when he was the only "cutter," or one of the few "cutters." When nearly everybody "cuts" as much as he, "cutting" not only does him no good, but it does himself and his neighbours in business much damage in the way of reduced profits, and consequent frequent bankruptcies. Now, we have arranged that the trade shall realise a fair-living profit on "**Vinolia**" Soap, and still the public get as good and *bonâ-fide* a product for their money as can be obtained in this or any other market. We recognise that to hold the largest trade in toilet soaps the price must be right and the quality must be right. And, by the way, "**Vinolia**" Soap is not "over-fatty"—it is simply rendered emollient—and its washing power is not impaired by retarding its solubility and hydrolysis with adhesive and tenacious fats. So, with quality right, prices right, and profits right, "**Vinolia**" Soap is probably the most paying and satisfactory article in the market to handle at present, for turnover, as well as percentage of profit, have to be taken into account. Don't waste time with imitations—supply only the original, for which we maintain a good demand by liberal advertising. At one time the trade in toilet soaps had got so bad that it was almost like exchanging pennies, but with our "living-profit movement" we are changing all that. Large and old-established firms are now opposing those who would use their goods as a cat's-paw to sell others, and thus not make it worth the while of the trade to handle them. The grocery trade has been moved by our arguments, leader after leader has appeared in the editorial columns of the grocers' journals upon our "anti-cutting" movement, letter after letter has appeared in the correspondence columns, and "working profits"—"**not workhouse profits**"—have become the watchword of the hour. The trade is with us, and with its co-operation there should be at least one high class toilet soap in the market worth while to handle. The *Grocers' Chronicle* says:—"There is a competition which is the very life of trade, and gives a stimulus to energy and enterprise which nothing else will furnish, but to sell articles at less than a living profit—that way madness lies."

At the recent meeting of the Brighton Grocers' Association the following resolution was passed:—

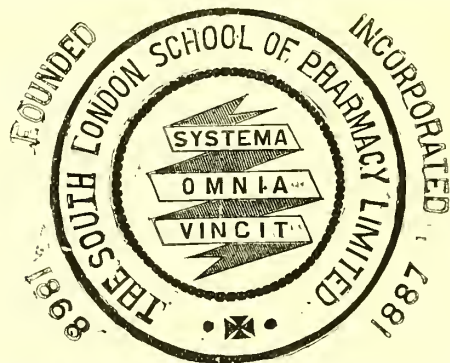
"That this meeting heartily approves of the spirited action of Messrs. BLONDEAU ET CIE., and other firms, in endeavouring to stamp out cutting in the sale of their manufactures, and it strongly urges other makers of proprietary articles to take a similar course; and it calls upon the Federation to use its weight and influence to bring about among manufacturers the general adoption of such measures as will prevent the continuance of the present excessive cutting in proprietary articles."

Our object is that nowhere may "**VINOLIA**" preparations be bought cheaper than from the Chemist.
Let the good work go on!!!

REWARD OFFERED.

WE WILL GIVE **£10** reward to the first person informing us who supplies any wholesale house who has not signed our agreement with "**Vinolia**" Preparations, and this whether such supplying firm has signed or not.

BLONDEAU ET CIE.



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Analytical Chemistry,

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The fees at this School are absolutely inclusive, and there are no extras of any kind. The Directors spare no expense in rendering the education thoroughly efficient and in maintaining the very high percentage of success uniformly obtained by the students for the last 23 years. The Dispensing department is most commodious and perfect (the Laboratory for Practical Pharmacy being fitted with a complete steam manufacturing plant), and no extra charge is made for their use.

The School being usually full, intending students should secure their places beforehand.

For syllabus, &c., apply by letter addressed to the Secretary.

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION, 1893, begins 16th October. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th October.

Under the Ordinances of the Scottish Universities' Commissioners, important changes have been made in the Regulations for granting the Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

A copy of the new Ordinance, with a Prospectus of the Classes, Fees, Examinations, Bursaries, Scholarships, &c., may be had on application to THE SECRETARY OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

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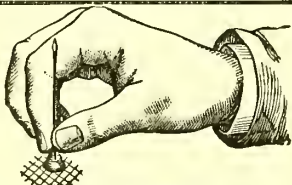
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Join at once for next Exam.

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Principal—Mr. R. C. COWLEY, Ph.Ch.

(Late Mr. J. S. WARD).

The success which has attended this School under the present management has been unprecedented, the number of passes being nearly 70 per cent.

Students entering for a course of instruction at this School may rely upon receiving every attention from the Principal, and training which will enable them to pass the Pharmaceutical Examinations with ease.

The curriculum of this School has been submitted to and approved of by the Council of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, who have appointed the following gentlemen to visit the School from time to time, and otherwise control the study:—

Messrs. T. F. ABRAHAM, Ph.Ch., M. CONROY, F.C.S.,
C. SYMES, Ph.D.**The next Full Course commences on September 11,**
FOR WHICH ENTRIES ARE NOW BEING MADE.**There is a Short Course commencing on September 4, for
those desiring to enter for Examination in October.**THE EVENING CLASSES will be continued to be held, as usual, on
the TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Evenings.**The Syllabus, with full particulars, may be had, post free,
on application to the Principal.****UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW**

SESSION 1893-94.

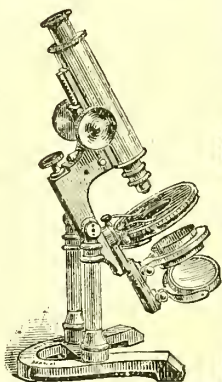
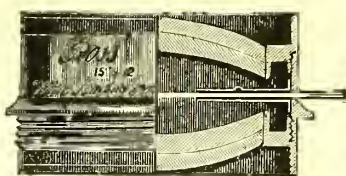
*[The Classes for Women in Medicine and Arts are conducted in a separate building (Queen Margaret College), and are taught by Professors of the University and other Lecturers appointed by the University Court. For details see separate advertisement.]***THE MEDICAL SESSION** will be opened with
an Introductory Address by Professor CHARTERIS, M.D.,
on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893.**WINTER COURSES.**Zoology, 9 a.m., and Zoological Laboratory, 10 a.m. to
1 p.m.—Professor Young, M.D.Botanical Laboratory (January, February, March), 10 a.m.
—Professor Bower, M.A. Cantab., D.Sc., F.R.S.Clinical Medicine, 9 a.m.—Professor McCall Anderson, M.D.,
and Professor Gairdner, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.Clinical Surgery, 9 a.m.—Professor George Buchanan,
M.A., M.D., LL.D., and Professor Macewen, M.D., LL.D.Chemistry, 10 a.m., and Chemical Laboratory, 10 a.m. to
4 p.m.—Professor Ferguson, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.Anatomy: Senior, 11 a.m.; Junior, 2 p.m.; and Practical
Anatomy, 9 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.—Professor Cleland, M.D., LL.D.,
D.Sc., F.R.S., assisted by J. Yule Mackay, M.D., and other
Demonstrators.Practice of Medicine, 11 a.m.—Professor Gairdner, M.D.,
LL.D., F.R.S.Materia Medica, 12 noon, and Pharmaceutical Laboratory.
—Prof. Charteris, M.D., assisted by William MacLennan, M.B.Institutes of Medicine, 12 noon, and Physiological Laboratory,
10 a.m. to 4 p.m.—Professor McKendrick, M.D., LL.D.,
F.R.S., assisted by William Snodgrass, M.A., M.B., the Muir-
head Demonstrator.

Surgery, 1 p.m.—Professor Macewen, M.D., LL.D.

Midwifery, 2 p.m.—Professor Leishman, M.D.

Pathology, 3 p.m.—Lecturer, Joseph Coats, M.D.

SUMMER SESSION, 1894.During the Summer Session, which opens on April 23,
the Courses of Botany, Practical Chemistry, Physics (Lord
Kelvin, P.R.S., and Magnus Maclean, M.A., F.R.S.E.), Medical
Jurisprudence (Professor Simpson), Clinical Medicine, and
Clinical Surgery are given. There are also Courses of
Anatomy (Lectures on Embryology), Practical Anatomy,
Zoology, Practical Zoology, Vegetable Histology, and
Practical Botany, Practical Physiology (including Histology),
Practical Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, Practical
Pathological Histology, Practical Pathology, Operative Sur-
gery, and Lectures on Diseases of Women.Diseases of the Eye.—Thomas Reid, M.D., Waltonian
Lecturer.Insanity.—David Yellowlees, M.D., LL.D., Royal Asylum,
Gartnavel.**WESTERN INFIRMARY.**—This Hospital, near the University,
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Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) and Master of Surgery (Ch.M.);
all of which are recognised by the Medical Acts as qualifying
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M.B. and Ch.B. is £23 2s.; for M.D. £20 13s. (including stamp
duty); and for Ch.M. £10 10s.**BURSARIES.**—Bursaries to the annual amount of £630
are restricted to medical students, whilst scholarships and
fellowships to the amount of upwards of £1,600 may be held
by medical students who have gone through the Arts Course.Full particulars as to the course of education and examina-
tion required for the Degrees, and the Preliminary Examina-
tion required to be passed by Students before beginning
medical study, will be found in the University Calendar (by
post, 3s. 6d.); or a Syllabus of the regulations, fees, &c., may
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20s. Kelly's Directory of Chemists and Druggists,
July, 1893, edition, for 14s. Gratton, Blaenau
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Cash offers.—1 only Cockle's, King's, Holloway's
pills, 2s. 9d. each; 1 only each Morson's
pepsine wine 3s., Powell's bals. 2s. 7d.,
Tonga 2s. 9d., Walton's kaloderma 2s. 6d.,
Dalby's eucarmative 1s. 9d., Ford's bals.
2s. 9d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. each Carter's nerve pills,
Bond's ink; 4 ozs. Howaril's citrate iron and
quinine; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Maw's 1s. court plasters;
1 only 6d. ditto; 1 only each Maw's elastic
ball car syringes, Nos. 2 and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. each
ditto, Nos. 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Maw's elastic
gum bougies, No. 7; 1 only each Maw's
indiarubber enema syringes, Nos. 4 and 3;
5 2s. suspenders; 5 1s. xylonite and vulcanite
dressing combs; 1 only 1s. menthol; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
6d. ditto; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint massive cut-glass octagon
rounds, toilet stoppered bottles, French ess.,
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Books for the Minor examination for sale. Apply,
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Microscope, 30s.; another, 16s. 6d.; also few
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Bentley's "Materia Medica," 4s.; Muter's ditto,
4s. 9d.; Roscoe's "Chemistry," latest, 2s. 9d.;
Begbie's "Medical Information," 1s. 9d.;
useful little microscope in case, 6s. Enness,
55 Santos Road, Wandsworth.

Microscope, histological, by Arnold, London,
complete, with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. objectives,
condenser, live box, and mahogany case with
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Real bargains—practical standard works for sale
—Remington "Pharmacy," 2nd edition,
1889, 21s., for 14s.; Briant's "Laboratory
Text-book for Brewers," 1884, 10s. 6d., for 3s.;
Wilson's "Inorganic Chemistry," 1s. 6d.;
Tilden's "Introduction to Chemical Philo-
sophy," with Answers, 4s. 6d., for 1s. 6d.;
Cassell's Minor Encyclopaedia, 3s. 6d., for
1s. 6d.; "London of To-day," 1892, 3s. 6d.,
for 1s.; Victoria University Calendar, with
Exam. Papers, 1891, 1s., for 4d.; 1s. Stewart's
"Physics," 1s. Jenkin's "Electricity," 1s.
Hooper's "Botany," 1s. Gurney's "Crystallo-
graphy," 1s. Bernay's "Chemistry," 1s.
Laurie's "Homoeo. Guide," the lot for 1s. 6d.;
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Chemist, Wainfleet, R.S.O.

Three first-class recipes, cod-liver oil emulsion
with hypophosphites, a stable preparation
easy to make (quins mortar), gives satisfac-
tion wherever introduced, 160 bottles sold
retail since January 1; Al baking powder,
does not go damp, nothing in the market to
beat it; inseparable lime cream, a superior
preparation; the lot 7s. 6d., or 3s. for one;
samples on receipt of six stamps. Podmore,
42 Parsonage Street, Heaton Norris, Stock-
port.

Shop Fittings.

Second-hand marble mortars and pestles, 2s., 4s.,
8s., and 16s. each; compo, ditto, 1s. to 9s. each.
Alfred Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, London.

Drawers, mahogany-fronted, gold labels, glass
knobs, 4 ft. and 6 ft. lengths, 35s. and 55s.,
sound, clean condition. Alfred Natali, 40
Gray's Inn Road, London.

Second-hand shop rounds, about 40 doz., gold
shield labels, colours blue, green, and flint,
20 to 40 oz., good condition, 9s. doz. Alfred
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Bargains.—Circular mahogany sponge case; a
flat top table case on legs, 8 ft. long by 3 ft.
by 3 ft. high, cost 40l., price 10l.; several
bent counter-cases; dispensing screen, 4 ft. 6 in.
long; and other Chemist's fittings, carboys,
jars, &c., sold cheap to clear out. B. & G.,
22 Gun Street, Brushfield Street, Bishopsgate.

Counter-cases.—A 5 ft. long, as Maw's fig. 5, 5l.;
a do. do., 6 ft. long, 5l. 10s.; also one similar,
flat top, 6 ft. long, 5l., all plate-glass; soda-
water stands, as Maw's fig. 7, 45s.; also a
circular do. do., 50s.; 2 plate-glass show-
stands, as Maw's fig. 6, 50s.; all numbers
refer to Maw's list 1891. Elkanah Natali,
242 Old Street (11 doors from City Road),
London, E.C.

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drawers, shelving, lockers and cornice, in
sections, and could be adapted to any size
shop; counters; dispensing-screens; desk
and case; bent-front counter-case, 5 ft. long;
wall-case; 2 8-gallon carboys, cut stoppers;
ointment-jars; bottles; knives; window-
enclosure; and outside lamp; to be sold
a bargain, the entire fittings of Chemist's
shop; and a quantity of other fittings, cases,
and utensils, worthy of inspection; any
goods can be seen on Bank Holiday, by
appointment previous day, at Elkanah
Natali's, 242 Old Street (11 doors from City
Road), London, E.C.

One gross 8-oz. white glass, hand-made, round
bottles, puntied bottoms; free, on rail, 21s.
Maish, Chemist, Bristol.

To be sold, by order of the administratrix of
Thos. Wilson, deceased, the entire set of
handsome mahogany fixtures and furni-
ture: 2 12-ft. counters; 1 5-ft. dispens-
ing counter, with 12-ft. screen; bevel
mirror, 38 by 24, sponge-case below; window
enclosures (2); bevel and stained glass,
filled; plate-glass shelving; 2 pair handsome
pear-shaped carboys; 1 pair specie-jars, gilt
glass tops. Offers to be addressed, Furnell-
Wilson, 420 Holloway Road, N.

Miscellaneous.

Job line, lint, in 1 lb. packages, 6d. per lb., sample
per post on receipt of stamps value 9d.
Alfred Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, London.

Honey.—8 jars, about 25 lb. each, splendid quality,
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Godalming.

Chemical balance, almost new, with set of grain
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G bottle, price 3l. 3s. Apply, X Y Z, Office
of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon
Street, E.C.

Three lbs. best opium; hot-water bed, 30 by 40,
16s.; size; Foo-chow enamel; 6 4-oz. Kus-
no-ki oil; offers solicited or exchanges. Two-
good mahogany stands wanted for specie
jars, diameter 13 in. top. McIsaac & Co.,
Chemists, Birmingham.

For sale, Bailey's laboratory mill (Carr's patent),
with Minton ware pan and runner, for hand or
power, mounted on strong wooden stand;
has only been used once or twice; cost 13l.
a short time ago; will take 8l. 10s. Apply,
Philip Harris & Co., Wholesale Chemists,
144 Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Specie-jars; labelled, 15s.; shop-jars; mahogany-
stands; single gun; various sizes plate-glass
and plate-glass shelves; medical books;
several years' complete and odd numbers.
Chemist and Druggist, the lot for 3d. the lb.;
square lamp and iron for outside shop;
list sent. 112 High Street, South Woolwich.

Copper drying oven, 12s.; large Chemist's desk,
with enclosure 34 in. long, width 29 in.,
height of enclosure 28 in., 1l.; plate-glass
counter-case, 2 compartments, mirror back,
47 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by 15 in., 15s.; 2 large pear-
shaped carboys, modern shape, 10s. each;
4 oblong carboys, 3s. each; 23 lbs. of surgeon's
lint at 5d. per lb.; 10 reams of white demy
at 2s. 6d. per ream; send stamp for sample.
Lewis, Chemist, 86 Well Street, South
Hackney, London.

WANTED.

Immediately, nest of about 100 drawers,
about 4 ft. high; must be in good condition
and moderate in price. J. S. M., 69 Bury
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which they may be employed, but also the results which have been given in various forms of disease in the hands of different observers."—*The Lancet*, Jan. 7, 1893.

"The Pharmacopœia (British) practically superseded by such books as Martindale. . . . A real book of reference."—*Edinburgh Discussion on Pharmacopœia*
Revision, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Dec. 31, 1892.

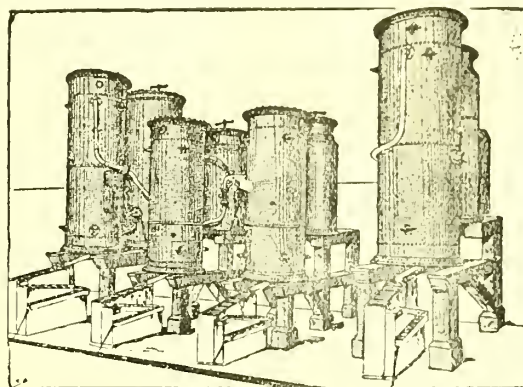
LONDON: H. K. LEWIS, 136 GOWER STREET W.C.

"The Chemist and Druggist," reporting on our Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in the Issue of July 22, 1893, says:—

MAISON GRIMAUD.

RIGAUD ET CHAPOTEAUT are one of the few Parisian firms who have established for themselves a reputation in the United States. Their agents there are E. Fongera & Co., and Mr. F. S. Mason, their representative, looks after the medical side of the business. Their exhibit is, in consequence, somewhat more varied in scope than is the rule in the court, and although many of the firm's manufactures reach the pharmacist as packed specialties, the preparations are shown in bulk as well. We may note, for example, the alkaloids of cod-liver oil, which were first isolated by Gautier and Mourgues, and which in their combined state are known as morrhual. Individually these principles are called morrhualines, and there are five of them. They are exhibited in the following forms:—(1) Morrhualine ($C_{10}H_{17}N_3$), a brown syrupy liquid, and (2) the same in silky crystals; (3) amylamine ($C_5H_{11}N$, $C_5H_{11}O$) bitartrate, an amorphous powder; (4) oxyethylamine (C_2H_5NO) in light-brown scales, and (5) its hydrochlorate in well-defined crystals; (6) nicomorrhualine ($C_{10}H_{17}N_3$), which in the free state is a syrupy liquid, but in its salts is crystalline; and, lastly, (7) dihydroxylamine bitartrate ($C_2H_5N_2$, $C_2H_5O_2$) in silky crystals resembling asbestos. These principles can be extracted from cod-liver oil by treatment with alcohol, and they are shown for the first time to the public at the World's Fair. It is claimed that they, as morrhual, represent the true nourishing properties of the oil—exciting the appetite, stimulating the kidneys, and generally acting as cod-liver oil acts upon consumptive people. At the suggestion of several American physicians, Rigaud et Chapoteaut have combined morrhual with creosote and put it up in perles for the guaiacol treatment of phthisis. The manufacture of perles and capsules is an important part of the firm's business, and they have recently commenced to make the latter on the same principle as perles have so long been produced. Next in interest to the foregoing strontium salts may be reckoned, and of these there is a fine selection in the exhibit, including bromide and iodide in magnificent crystals and the lactate as a granular powder. The iodide is a peculiar salt; it keeps perfectly in solution, showing no tendency to liberate iodine (which in the solid state it has hitherto done), but about three months ago Rigaud et Chapoteaut succeeded in producing the crystalline salt in such a state of purity that it is permanent when kept in bottles with ordinary periodical exposure. Other members of the exhibit are apoline, hemoglobin in perles, pepsin (dialysed), pepsin-peptone, boldo-glucin (the glucosidal principle of boldo-leaves, which reminds one much of golden syrup), ethylic chloral, in which the group C_2H_5HO takes the place of the H_2O of chloral hydrate, with the result that we get a salt closely resembling it in appearance, and the same in physiological action, but which is borne more readily by the stomach. Guaiacol from creosote the firm have ventured to show of 90-per-cent strength, claiming that the difficulty of keeping absolute creosote-guaiacol in the crystalline state exceeds the advantage of the extra 10 per cent.; but from an ice-chamber below the case Mr. Mason produced a bottle of the crystals,

with the remark that most of the crystalline guaiacol in the market is the synthetic product. Last of all, we may mention the French firm's great "leader"—Santal-Midy. This is simply a very pure sandalwood oil, distilled by them from wood directly imported from Mysore. Mr. Mason visited India about eight years ago to make arrangements for a regular supply of wood, and while there he studied the native method of distilling the oil, as well as the yield of the woods of different States, and his conclusion was that the Mysore wood gives the best yield and the best oil. He practically



accounts for the high density and viscosity of Indian-distilled oil by the fact that the process of distillation is so slow that the oil is partly oxidised, not that the open fire employed dissipates the more volatile portion. He also confirms the belief shared by some pharmacologists that the fresh wood yields a better oil, and it is for that reason that the firm bring their imports of 350,000 lbs. annually direct from Mysore to France. The consumption of Santal-Midy in the United States at present amounts to 360,000 bottles a year. A large vase of the oil is shown in the case, and we noticed that it is of a dark sherry colour, and remarkably viscous. The illustration which we append shows the peculiar form of still used by the firm for sandalwood oil. In its structure oxidation is specially provided against.

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Essence 1/6	Per dozen, 15/-, less 10 per cent	Liniment 1/9	Per dozen, 20/-, less 10 per cent
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Extract 1/-	" 9/- " 10 "	" 2/3	20/- " 5 "
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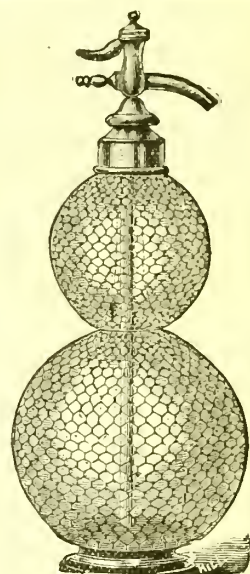
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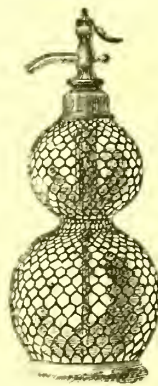
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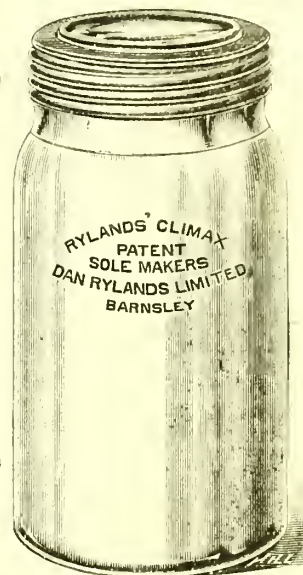
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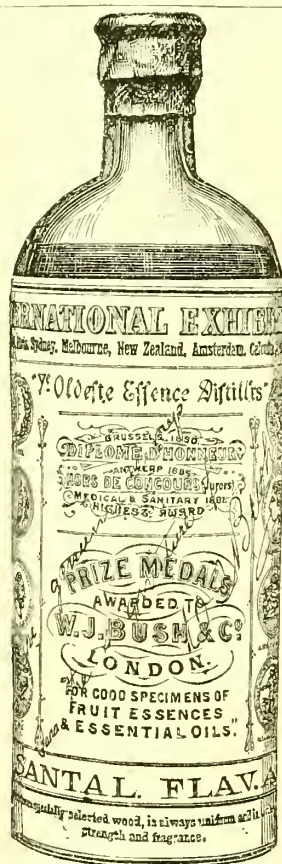
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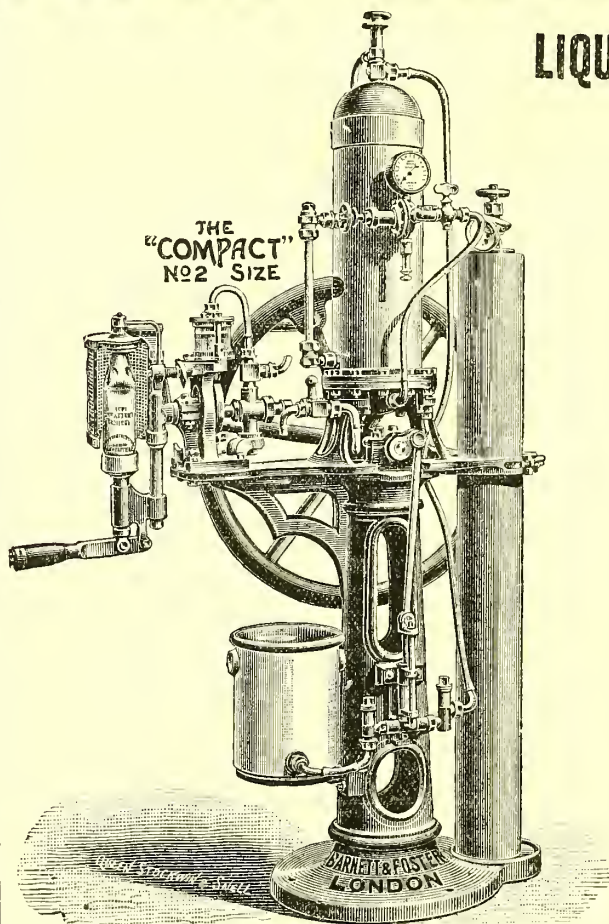
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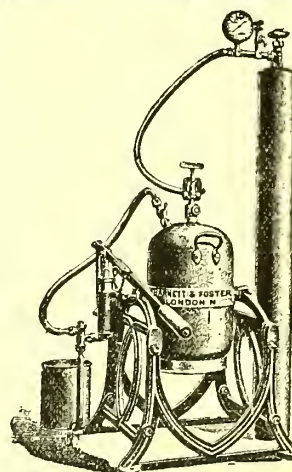
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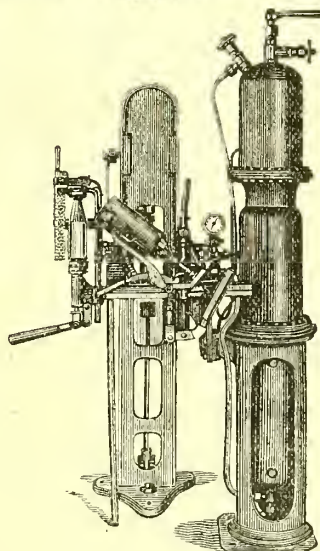
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These Machines, worked with liquified carbonic acid gas, are the Best for Chemists, Restaurateurs, Grocers, Hotel Proprietors, Hospitals, and those requiring high-class and reliable Aërated Waters.

THEY ARE SIMPLE AND EASY TO WORK.

No agitator or revolving cylinders to look after. Give better results with 70 lbs. gas pressure than other machines with over 100.

PERFECT AERATION. ECONOMY. PURITY.

Only require to be seen and tested to prove their efficiency and superiority.

Intending Purchasers will do well to examine these Simple and Substantial Machines before coming to a decision.

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Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each.

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The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

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One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 Eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

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Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., & 1s. each.

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Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

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Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

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Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In 1-pint, 1-pint, and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

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Were first supplied to H.M. the Queen in 1856,
and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1862.

KINMOND'S GINGER ALE,

AND ALL THEIR OTHER WATERS,
Are UNRIVALLED for PURITY and QUALITY.

In Ordinary Bottles and Syphons.

MANUFACTORY- LEAMINGTON.

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THE LANCET, September 12, 1891:—
"We have put the Berkefeld Filter through many rigid tests; we have not obtained the slightest evidence which would enable us to contest any of the statements made in regard to this filter."

ADVANTAGES.

Rapid, Perfect, and Permanent
Filtration.
Easy Cleaning and Sterilization.
All Descriptions Supplied.

The Berkefeld Filter Co., Limited, 121 Oxford St., London, W.
LOCAL AGENTS APPOINTED.

"DORINA" NURSERY Biscuits

Every Chemist
is invited to send for
FREE FULL-SIZE
SAMPLE TIN.

"They possess distinct nutritive
value."—The Lancet.

"We can recommend them to the
notice of the profession"—British
Medical Journal.

SUPPLIED TO CHEMISTS,
1/2 Tins, 10/6 per dozen.

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Manufacturer: H. B. CHIBNALL,
HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W.

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WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE, AND "BOROUGH" KETCHUP.

SILVER MEDAL.

	Per gross.	Extra quality.		Per gross.	Extra quality.
1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	5/3	6/3	1 Bottle, flat or round, reputed half-pints ..	16/-	26/-
" " 1-gross boxes	5/9	6/9	" " " pints	26/-	38/-
1d. Giant " dozen parcels	6/6	8/6	1 Pint Imperial, round stoppered bottles ..	52/-	62/-
" " 1-gross boxes	7/-	9/-	12½-Gallon Casks (casks free) each	20/-	32/-

ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity and Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly ½-pint Imperial, 42/- per gross. Sample Bottles at 7/- per gross.

MANUFACTORY — 30 SOUTHALL PLACE, LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.
CHIEF SCOTCH AGENCY — West Nile Street, GLASGOW.



ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. Robinson, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

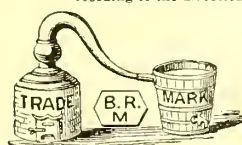
Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).
December 15, 1888.

Introduced 1855.]

ROBINSON'S CONCENTRATED WATERS.

[Introduced 1855.

One ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopœia, and free from all Chemical impurity. They will keep good any length of time in any climate.



Aqua Anethi, Concent., 4 lb. | Aqua Cinnamon Ver., Concent., 6 lb. | Aqua Fœniculi, Concent., 4 lb. | Aqua Pimentæ, Concent., 4 lb.
" Anisi " 4 " | " Cassia " 4 " | " Menth. Pip. " 4 " | " Rosæ " 8/6 ..
" Camphoræ " 4 " | " Flor. Aurant. " 8/6 .. | " Ang. " 6 " | " Rosæ Virgin. " 10/6 ..
" Carui " 4 " | " Flor. Sambuci " 8/6 .. | " Virid. " 4 " | ..
The above are put up in Bottles of ½ lb. or 1 lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over Cork.

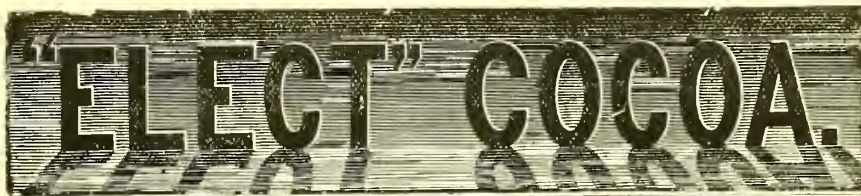
From the LANCET, July 15, 1882:—"CONCENTRATED WATERS (Robinson's, Pendleton, Manchester).—Among the samples sent to us we find Aq. Anethi, Anisi, Cinnam. Ver., Rosæ, and some dozen of others. Diluted with forty parts of water they form the ordinary waters of the Pharmacopœia. They are excellent in quality, and will be very useful, especially in country practice." [1]

Wholesale Agents: HEARON & Co., London, and most Provincial Wholesale Druggists. PREPARED BY THE INVENTOR, B. ROBINSON, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, D.S.I., and BREWER OF BRITISH WINES, MANCHESTER.

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The "MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR":—

"Certainly this preparation is of delicate flavour."—It is perfectly soluble. . . . The small quantity required for the immediate production of a cup of excellent cocoa will ensure for the 'Elect Extract' a favourable reception at the hands of persons of weak digestion, and all who prefer this wholesome beverage to tea and coffee."



The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:—

"Rowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its flavour and aroma are good. Cocoa thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

YORK, ENGLAND."

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PATENTED.

Contains 25% of Allen & Hanburys' Extract of Malt.

A NOVEL CONFECTION.

Delicious Flavour. Brilliant and Attractive Appearance.

SELLS AT SIGHT.

Vide Dr. Tanner's Report, and The Chemist and Druggist, April 20th.

1/- Bottles, 9/- per dozen; 1-lb. Bottles, 18/- per dozen; and in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles, 1/4 per lb.

HANDBILLS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

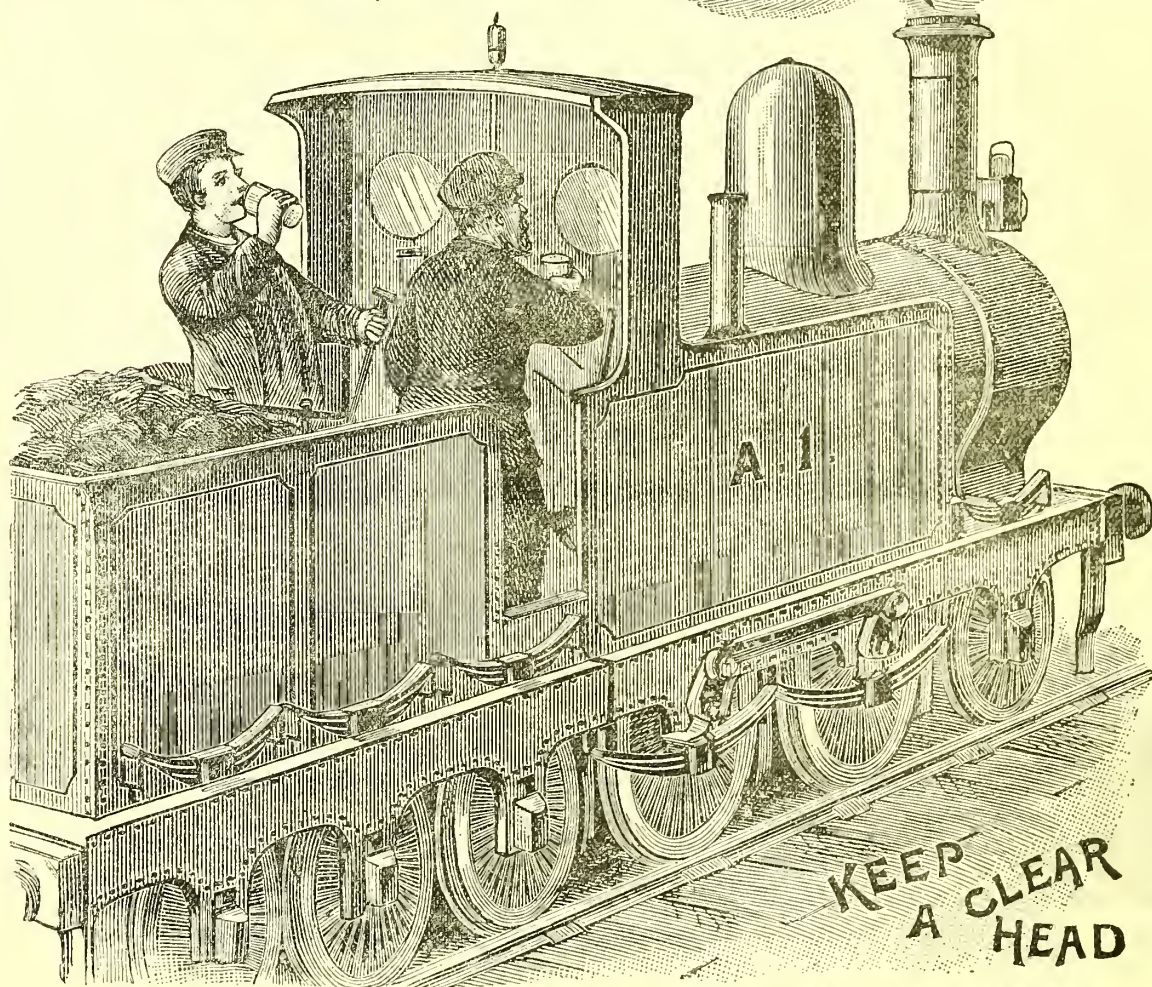
OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES OR OF THE MANUFACTURER, [1]

JAS. PASCALL, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.



IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED.

MASON'S HERBS
EXTRACT OF NON INTOXICATING BEER
FOR MAKING



THE FINEST BEVERAGE in the WORLD
FOR EVERY WORKER IN

THE FARM, THE SHOP, THE GARDEN, THE MILL, THE FORGE, THE FACTORY.

Always acceptable at Picnics. In the Home it is the pleasantest and most refreshing drink obtainable.

DELICIOUS! — HEALTH-GIVING!! — INVIGORATING!!!

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Sole Makers—NEWBALL & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.
AGENTS WANTED.

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Tytké & King

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Mack's Starch

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Tyrer, P. (Anchovies)
Tyrer, T., & Co.
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Bush, W. J., & Co.
Clay, Dod & Co.

Cocking & Co. (Japan Pepper-
Dodge & Olegit [mint])
Evans, Sons & Co.

Hodgkinson, Treacher &
Clark
May & Baker, Lim.

Meadowcroft & Son
Kyladas, Dan, Lim.
Sozio & Anarioli

Stevenson & Howell
Symes & Co.
Treatt, E. C.

Vogt, G., & Co.
Warrick Bros.
Witrofsky, E.

Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons

May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins, J., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.

White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS

Bickford, Bosisto's
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.

Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Grimwade, Kidley & Co.

Laughland, Mackay & Baker
Mackay, Mackay & Co.
Murdock, J., & Co.

Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co.
Vogt, G., & Co.
Woods & Co.

EXALGINE

Kuhn, B.

EXTRACT MEAT

Brand & Co.
Bux's Liquid Reef
Iris & Co. (Viking Co.)

Liebig Co.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.

Wyeth, J., & Brother

EXTRACTS, FLUID

Allen & Hanbury
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Hearon, Squire & Francis

Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd T. Howard, & Co.

Murdock, J., & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Vogt, G., & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

FEED BOTTLES

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Thermo Safe)

Chemists' Association, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis

Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Kilner Bros. | Lynch & Co.
Marriott, E., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Spence & Co.

FILTERS

Berkfield Filter Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Mawson Filter Co.
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

FLY PAPERS

Ford, Shapland & Co.
Stron & Christy
Tunbridge & Wright

FOOD (Infants' & Invalid's)

Allen & Hanbury
Benger's Food
Breed & Co.
Chibnah, H. B.
Evans, Sons & Co.

Frame Food Co., Lim.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis

Liebig Co.
Lorimer & Co.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.

Nestle, H.
Ridge, Dr.
Tyrer, P.
Viking Food Co.

Wyeth, J., & Bro.

FORMULA

Brooks, T.
Ginger Ale
Mills, E. M., & Co.

Glycerine
Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles)
Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.

Fuerst Bros.
Green, R. W., & Co.
Price's Candle Co., Lim.

Watson & Sons

Gout & Rheu-
matic Pills
Bromley, C.
Eade, Geo.

Prout & Harsant (Blair's)
Bishop, A., & Sons
Blyton, Astley & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

Gum
Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)
Levermore, Aug., & Co.

Hair Prep.
Anglo-American Drug Co.,
Lim.

Chesbrough Co.
Edwards & Co.
R. K. Koecker, Uno

Truefit, H. P., Lim.

Herb Beer Exts
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

Homeopathio
Epps & Co.
Keene & Ashwell

Leath & Ross
Thompson & Capper
Watson & Wates

Hypophosphites
Duncan Flockhart & Co.
Fellows

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Symes & Co.

Tyrer, T., & Co.

White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

India Rubber Co.

Inhalers
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Krohne & Sesemann
Spiron, G., The

Toogood, W.

Ink [See MARKING INKS]
Bewles & Draper

Insecticides
Roeke, Tompsitt & Co.
Seiner & Co.

Insurance
London and Lancashire Fire
Insurance Co.

Jars
Kyladas, Dan, L. M.

Ketchup
Tyrer, P.

Kola Preprin
Christy, T., & Co.

Lard
Ewen, J., & Sons

Lime Juice
Evans, Sons & Co.
Lorimer & Co.

Lint
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson

Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons

Liquorice
Depuis Di Lugo & Co.

Lithia
Fuerst Bros.

Lozenges
Allen & Hanbury
Blyton, Astley & Co.

Davidson & Gray
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Hill & Son
Jackson, T.

Lorimer & Co.
Raines & Co. (Warrick Bros.)

Machinery
Bennett, Sons & Shears
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Gardner, W.
Ollison, A.
Pindar, J. W.

Strutars & Craig (Sifting)
Werner & Pheiderer (Knead-
ing and Sifting)

MAGNESIA

Bush, W. J., & Co.
Duncan, Fuller & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Henry, T., & W. (Calced)
Hill, A. S., & Sons
Washington Chemical Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Allen & Hanbury
Anderson & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Kepler's
Glendenning, W.
Hearon, Squire & Francis

Lorimer & Co.
Moss, J., & Co.
Raines & Co.

Richardson, John, & Co. (Lel-
cester), Lim.
Robinson & Co.

Marking Inks
Bond, John (Crystal Palace)
(Ink and Pencils)

Medicine Chsts
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

Menthol
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.

Cocking & Co.
Duncan, Fuller & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.

Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Tyrer, P. | Vint, T. D.

Mercurials
Fuerst Bros.

Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.

Tyrer, T., & Co.

Meth. Spiets, &c.
Boora & Son | Burroughs, J.
Jones & Co.

Phillips, G., & Co.
Smith, S., & Co.

Methylene
Robbins, J., & Co.

Microscopes
Darion, F., & Co.
Perken, Son & Rayment

Milk
Neshe, H. (Condensed)

Morphia
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

Oils, Paints, &c.
Browne, J. H., & Co.
Foa, W., & Sons

Pinchin, Johnson & Co.
Ointmt Bases
Baigies, E.

Burgess, E., Jun.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Lanoline)

Chesbrough Co. (Vaseline)
Christy, T., & Co.
Lanoline

Lloyd, J. Howard, & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co. (Leices-
ter), Lim. (Anaspaline)

Opium
Hop, R.

Opticians
Botwright & Grey
Dartou, F., & Co.

Perken, Son & Rayment

Otto of Rose
Fuerst Bros.
Witrofsky, J. R.

Oxide of Zinc
Habbuck, T., & Son, Lim.

Pain
Kuhn, B. (Dr. Finkler)

Pat. Medcns, &c.
Anglo-Amr. Drug Co., Lim.
Atkinson & Barker (Infant
Preserv.)

Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Bow's, Dr., Liniment

Browley, C. (Gout & Rheu.)
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Clark's Blood Mixture

Congre, G. F.
Edwards & Son

Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fassett & Johnson
Fenuing (Powders)

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Sons

Lalor (Phosphoryne, &c.)
May, Roberts & Co.

Newbery, F., & Sons
Popular Remedies Mfg. Co.

Roberts & Co. (Foreign)
Roeke, Dr., Lim.

Southall Bros. & Barclay
Sutton, W., & Co.

Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nervine)

Pepsin, &c.
Armour & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Chassang & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Kuhn, B.

Lorimer & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Ingluvin)
Stern, G., & G.

Warner & Co. (Ingluvin)

PEPPERMINT OIL

Bush, W. J., & Co.
Cocking & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
PERFUMERY
FANCY SOAPS

Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale & Co.
Blondau & Cie. | Boehm, F.

Blyton, Astley & Co.
Brooks, T. (Solid Perfume)
Brummerstaedt & Liders

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W., & Co.
Chemists' Association, Lim.

Chesbrough Co.
Crown Perfumery Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.

Ewen, J., & Sons
Farina, J. M.
Hovenden & Sons

Launcie
Muthers, F.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Bordees
Fears', &c.)

Price's Patent Caudle Co.
Riesacker, Theo.
Sandoz & Co.

Sozio & Anarioli
Tidman & Son | Treatt, H. C.
Truett, H. P., Lim.

Warrick Brothers
West, J. (Okeil's Mona)
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)

Wright, Layman & Umney

Perox. of Hydr.
Burton & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.

Robbins & Co.
PETROLE

PLASTERS

St. Dalmas, A.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Johnson & Johnson
Seabury & Johnson

PODOPHYLLIN, &c.

Smith T.

POLISHING

Bradley & Bourdas (Albatur)
Chanoeller & Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

PORCELAIN GDS

Toogood (E.C. Pots, regist.)

POULTRY FOOD

Spratt's Patent, Lim.

PRECIP. CHALK

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Mason, A. H., & Son

PRINTING

Bowers Bros.
Corson, J. R. (Glass)
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Hildesheimer, A. (Colour)
Silverlock, H.

PUMILINE

Stern, G. & G.

QUININE SALTS

Boehringer, C. F., & Sohns
Howards & Sons
Zimmermann, A. & M.

RECIPES

Brooks, T.

RENNET

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

RUBBER

Maw, S. Son & Thompson
Tyer Rubber Co.
Victoria Rubber Co.
Warne & Co.

SACCHARIN

Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs Bros.

SALICIN

Macfarlan & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

SALICYLIC ACID

Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co.
Fuerst Bros. | Kuhn, B.

SAUCES, PICKLES

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Lorimer & Co.

Mason, G., & Co., Lim.
Tyrer, P.

SCIENTIFIC**INSTRUMENTS**

Darton & Co.
Orme & Co.

Ross & Co.
Wilson, G. W., & Co. (Lim.)

SCHOOLS, &c.

City School of Chemistry and
Pharmacy, Lim.

Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London Homoeopathic and
Medical School

Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
Northern School of Pharmacy
Sheffield School of Pharmacy

South London School of
Pharmacy, Lim.

The School of Pharmacy
University of Aberdeen
University of Glasgow

Westminster College

SEEDS

Potter & Clarke

SELTZOGENES

Brathby & Hinchliffe, Lim.

British Syphon Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Gerant, E., & Co.

May, Roberts & Co.

SHAVING

Howenden & Sons (Exeuses)
Lloyd, Mrs. A. S. (Exeuses)

SHEEP DIP

Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.

Tomlinson & Hayward
Wandsworth Chemical Works,
Lim.

SHOP FITTERS

Bowling & Gorrer

Bygrave, J. & W.
Evans, Sons & Co.

Howlett, S. | Josephs, P.
Natali & Co. | Natali, E.

Poths, H., & Co.
Treble, G., & Co.

SOAP

Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Blondeau et Cie. (Vinolia)
Bronnley, H., & Co.

Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co.

Dodd Bros.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds
Muhlens, F. (Co.)

Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Price, Napoleon, & Co., Lim.

Wright, Layman & Umney

SODIUM PEROXID.

Burton, W., & Sons

SPECTACLES

Botwright & Grey
Dartton, F., & Co.

Perken, Son & Rayment

SPONGES

Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz
Evans, Sons & Co.

Peterson, M., & Co.

STAMPS (RUBBER)

Hickison, J.

STARCH

Crutchell & Co. (Mack's
Crichtley (Glass) [Double])

STOPPERS

Austin & Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett & Foster | Melin, C.

STOVES

Clark, S., & Co., Lim.

SUGAR

Byton, Astley & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

Gibson, R., & Sons

SUGAR OF MILK

Boehm, Fredk.
Burroughs Bros.

SULFONAL

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.

SURGICAL

Ayrton & Saunders
Bailey, W. H., & Son

Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Brady & Martin

Cocking, J. T.
Eschmann Bros. & Walsh

Haywood, J. R.
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Maxwell & Barstow

Queleh, H. C.
Richardson John, & Co. (Lei-
cester), Lim.

Rohinson & Sons
Schulze, F., & Co.

Tyer Rubber Co.
Victoria Rubber Co.

Wood, Vincent

SYPHONS

Barnett & Foster
Brathby & Hinchliffe, Lim.

British Syphon Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

Idris & Co., Lim.
Kilner Bros. | Melin, C.

SYRUPS

Byton, Astley & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

Idris & Co., Lim. [(Liquors)]

TABLETS

Byton, Astley & Co. (Sulphur)
Corson, J. R. (Advertising)

TEA

Gt. Tower St. Tea Co.
Pearse & Meeking

TEETHING PADS

Marriott, E., & Co.

THERMOMETERS

Bailey, W. H., & Son
Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Dartton, F., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.

Hicks, J. J.
Newbery, F., & Sons

Perken, Son & Rayment

TINCTURES

Bieber, J. D.
Evans, Sons & Co.

Hewlett, C. J., & Son

TINS & CANISTERS

Gilbert, J. A., & Co.

TOBACCO

Singleton & Cole (Lim.)

TOILET

Allen & Hanburys (Chrima)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

D-e Oil Co., Lim. [(Lanoline)]
Howenden & Sons

Lorimer & Co.
Queleh, H. C.

Rickescker, Theo.
Truett, H. P., Lim.

TOOTH BRUSHES

Maw, S. Son & Thompson

TOOTH PASTE

Anglo-American Drug Co.,
Beecham, T. (Lim.)

Jewsbury & Brown
Sutton, O., & Co. (Blook)

Wilson, A. (Bunter's)
Woods, M. (Arecu)

TRADE MARKS

Browne, T. B.

TRUSSES

Bailey, W. H., & Son
Evans, Sons & Co.

Haywood, J. H. | Wood, V.

URETHANE

Howards & Sons
Vaccine Association (Lymph)

VACCINATION

Vaccine Association (Lymph)

VALUERS & TRNSTER AGNTS

Andros & Co.
Berdoe & Co. | Brett, F. J.

Crocker, G. B., & Co.
Orridge & Co.

VASELINE

Chesham Co.

VETERINARY

Bird & Son | Day & Son

Day, Son & H. Witt
Elliman, Sons & Co.

James, W. H. (Blisters)
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.

Lloyd, T. H. Ward, & Co.
Lorimer & Co.

Rockledge, F. E.
Spratt's (Dress)

Walkers, Troke & Co.

VINOLIA (Superfitt'd)

Blondy, Co.

WEED KILLER

Aeme Chemical Co., Lim.

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Allen & Hanburys
Allen, Stafford, & Sons

Bales Bros.
Barron, Harveys & Co.

Brady & Martin
Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co.

Bush, W., & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.

Clay, Dod & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.

Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fassett & Johnson

Ferris & Co.
Fox, W., & Sons | Graf, P.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harker, Stagk & Moran

Hearn, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son

Hill, A. S., & Son (Clark)
Hodgkinson, Treacher

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Murdock, J. R., & Co.

Potter & Clarke
Richardson, J., & Co.

Symes & Co.
Thompson & Capper

Walkers, Troke & Co.
Willows, Francis & Butler

Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

Wyleys (Lim.)

WINES, SPIRITS

Armbricht, Neilson & Co. (Coca)
Burroughs

French Hygienic Socy. (Coca)
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Lim.
(Orange)

Idris & Co., Lim. | Jackson, T.

Miller, A., & Co. (Orange)
Robinson, B.

Smith, S., & Co. (Orange)

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EAU DE COLOGNE



The Gentlewoman writes as follows:—"Those of us who are connoisseurs in this matter of perfume know how greatly the various so-called Eaux de Cologne vary, and are well acquainted with the superiority of the '4711' make over all others. This possesses an unequalled degree of refreshing fragrance, is at the same time both stronger and more delicate, and is not only better, but more lasting than others."

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Truth finds it "really deliciously sweet."

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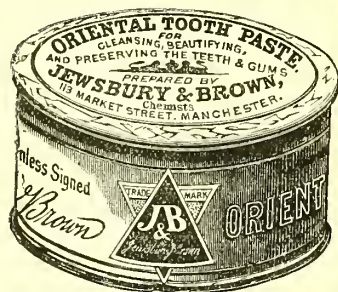
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COMPRESSERS IN THE WORLD.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.

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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.



This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

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and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered. Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

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H. P. TRUEFITT'S SPECIALITIES FOR THE HAIR.

Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-,
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Egg Julep, 2/-, 4/-
CONCENTRATED

Egg Julep, 2/6,
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Golden Fluid,
10/6, 21/-

EUXURON,
1/6,
&c.

Stimulating Lotion, 5/-,
10/6.

Astringent and Tonic
Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.

Quinine and Arnica
Hair Wash, 3/6,
5/-, 10/6, 21/-

Arnica Wash,
3/6, 5/-,
10/6.

&c.

EUCHRISMA.
Combines in one clear Fluid every valuable
Component both of a Hair Grease and Wash,
3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

EAU RACINE.
For retaining the original colour of Grey Hair;
superior to all other Restorers, being perfectly
simple in its Composition. Price 6/-.

An elegant Preparation for
the Hair and Beard.
Price 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

BRILLANTINE

H. P. TRUEFITT'S TONIC TOOTH BRUSH

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT)

PRICE ONE SHILLING

20 & 21 Burlington Arcade; 13 & 14 Old Bond St., London.

THE LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

WOODS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

Special terms sent on application for £5 worth.

WOODS & SON, Pharmacists, PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE, B.P.

ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ALKALI
ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ACID

HAS NOW STOOD THE
TEST OF YEARS,
AND
ESTABLISHED
ITSELF
AS

PETROLINA
MANUFACTURED IN AMERICA.
best,
The purest
The leading,
& The cheapest
Petroleum Jelly
Supplied by all
Wholesalers. In Casks of 3 cwt.
In Kegs of 1 cwt., ½ cwt., and ¼ cwt.
In Tins of 14 lbs., 5 lbs., and 1 lb.
In bottles (without Labels) of 2 oz. and 4 oz.

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(SOLE SUCCESSORS TO PRICE & GOSNELL).

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"als of the best quality only are evidently
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especial importance when articles
are used."—*The Lancet* of July 23, 1892.

GENUINE ARTICLES.

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Toilet Soaps. Perfumes.
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SOME SPECIALTIES:

REGISTERED PERFUMES.—"SPINAROSA"—Gained Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878-9.

"GLORIOLA"—The Queen of Perfumes.

"EDELWEISS"—The BEAU IDEAL of a refined woman's perfume.

"EDELWEISS" PERFUME. "EDELWEISS" SOAP.

"EDELWEISS" TOOTH PASTE, ETC., ETC.

REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP—Unique, Unequalled.

The Lancet says:—"Is desiccated and trebly milled, containing according to OUR OWN TESTS a minimum of moisture, and perfectly free from irritants."

VELVEEN—"A white opaque Soap of Especial Purity."—*The Lancet*.

CHERRY TOOTH PASTE—Napoleon Price's,

IN THE WELL-KNOWN BURNT-IN POTS.

libel concerning John Samuel Mead, who resided in Moylan Road, Hammersmith. The complainant deposed that he was recently in the employ of Burrows' Drug-stores, Brompton Road. The prisoner lived with him almost constantly prior to August last. At that time he resided in Misard Road, Fulham. The prisoner left in August, witness's wife going away with him. She had been with the prisoner ever since. Witness's furniture was also taken away. After June 19, Mr. Griffiths, one of the partners of Burrows' Drug-stores, handed him a letter addressed to him, which formed the subject of the libel. The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said the letter was perfectly true, and he would endeavour to prove it. He wished to call the complainant's wife. Mr. Haden Corser said he could call her at the sessions, and committed him for trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, allowing bail.

Cyanide-poisoning.

John Boken, 25 years of age, a collier, St. Helens, while visiting his brother Thomas, in Greenbank, took up a ginger-beer bottle and drank some of the contents. It happened to be a bottle of solution of potassium cyanide, which Thomas was using for cleaning his volunteer accoutrements. John died in a few minutes.

Poisoned by Weed-killer.

On Thursday, July 27, William Shillito, aged 74, labourer, employed in the gardens of Wentworth Woodhouse, went into the mushroom-house and took a drink from a can, believing at the time that the vessel contained water or beer. The liquid, however, was weed-killer, and he died on Saturday morning.

Cricket.

On Saturday, May & Baker's team met the Wheatshafians at Battersea Park, and gave them a thorough flailing before they were done. In their first innings the wheat-men totalled 29, and the chemists figured out to 81—Horsley, with 34, and Wood-Smith, with 25, doing splendidly for their side. Thanks also to Horsley's bowling and Arnold's, none of the Wheatshafians succeeded in getting into double figures. Horsley's six wickets were taken for 12 runs, and Arnold's four for 11.

Outings.

The employes of Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C., had their annual holiday on Saturday, July 29. Dinner was served at the Ship Hotel, Southend-on-Sea, Mr. D. Rushforth presiding, supported by Mr. C. Francis. After dinner the customary toasts were honoured, that of "The Firm," submitted by the Vice-Chairman and replied to by the Chairman, meeting with a hearty response. Special reference was made to the recent death of the senior partner, Mr. J. Sidney Lescher. After dinner the company dispersed, some to visit the pier, others for a drive, &c., and in spite of a shower or two an enjoyable time was spent.

The Medical-battery Case.

At the Liverpool Court on Friday, July 28, John Scott Anderson and James Finnegan were brought up on remand, the former on a charge of robbing the Medical Battery Company, Bold Street, and the latter of receiving a cheque alleged to be stolen. The discovery was made through a policeman hearing Anderson quarrel with an "unfortunate" girl, and on questioning the latter she made a statement, upon which Anderson and Finnegan were arrested.

Mr. McConnell, on behalf of Finnegan, said the case against his client rested upon the girl's evidence, but he would call two witnesses to prove that nothing was said to Finnegan about the robbery. The prisoner Anderson said he told Finnegan that he had won the money at the races, and asked him to take care of it for him. Anderson, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, and Finnegan was discharged, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

Corrosive-sublimate Poisoning.

A lady named Kirby, wife of a Northwood farmer, last week swallowed a quantity of perchloride of mercury, and was found by her husband in a dying state. At the inquest it was said that how she had obtained the poison was a mystery, and remains so, notwithstanding the investigations of the police.

Dealing in Sulphate of Ammonia.

In the Lord Mayor's Court on Tuesday the case of Hecker v. Shearsmith came on for trial, before the Assistant-Judge (Mr. Roxburgh) and a jury. The plaintiff, Mr. Paul Hecker (trading as Paul Hecker & Co., chemical-merchants), sued the defendant, Mr. Wm. Shearsmith, to recover 91*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, being the balance of an account for certain dealings in sulphate of ammonia. On March 2 last the defendant bought 30 tons of sulphate of ammonia, and sold it back again on April 18 at a loss of 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, making, less 2½ per cent. discount, 54*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* On November 23, last year, the defendant bought 30 tons at 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, selling them back on April 27 at 10*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, being a loss, less the discount, of 56*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* The defendant had paid 20*l.* on account, leaving 91*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* due, which was now sued for. The defendant pleaded never indebted: that he had not bought and sold the ammonia as alleged, and that the contract was for "differences" only, and that the contract was really null and void under the 8th and 9th Victoria. Upon the case being called on, Mr. Miller (of the firm of Kebbell & Miller, the plaintiff's solicitors), said he had received a notice from the defendant's solicitor withdrawing the record, and at the same time paying 60*l.* on account. Under these circumstances judgment was entered for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs, credit being given for the money paid.

Postponement of the International Medical Congress

A telegram from Rome informs us that the International Medical Congress, which was to have assembled in Rome towards the end of September, and for which great preparations had already commenced, will be deferred until next spring, owing to the sanitary conditions of the various European countries and to the measures adopted by several Governments.

Irish News.

Magistrates Amend their Decision.

The appeal by the Pharmaceutical Society against the infliction of a mitigated or reduced penalty of 20*s.* in the case of Mr. John Pelin, grocer, Edenderry, who was convicted of selling laudanum (poison) on June 9 last, has been met by the Magistrates holding a special Court and increasing the fine to the full penalty of 5*l.*

Contractors Appointed.

Messrs. Leslie & Co., wholesale druggists, Dublin, have been appointed contractors for drugs to the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union.

Appeal to the Lord Lieutenant.

The fine of 5*l.* inflicted last month on Mr. Leonard, grocer, Dublin, for selling Kay's essence of linseed, has been the subject of an appeal to the Lord Lieutenant seeking the remittance of it. His Excellency has not yet answered the appeal.

Burglary.

The premises of Boileau & Boyd, Bride Street, Dublin, wholesale druggists, were recently burglariously entered, and a quantity of scrips and money, to the value of 5*l.*, stolen. Two men, named Mulvey and Mooney, have been apprehended, and sent for trial on the charge.

Appeals to the Superior Courts.

Two appeals from the decisions of local magistrates are now pending in the Superior Courts—viz, the Tullamore limited company case, and the 1*s.* fine case for selling ½*d.* worth of arsenic to a child of 12 years, at Elphin.

New Shops.

A medical hall (fitted by Treble, London) is being opened in Cromac Square, Belfast, by Dr. Thomas Corry, late of the Ormeau Medical Hall. Dr. Corry has secured the services of Mr. F. O. Ryan, apothecary, as manager.

Scotch News.

An Analyst's Action.

An action was tried in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on July 26, before the Lord President and a Jury, in which Mr. C. M. Ingram, analytical chemist, Paisley, sued Robert Russell, Clydesdale Bank agent, Paisley, for 1,000*l.*, as damages for alleged slander. The plaintiff carries on business as an oil and grease manufacturer, and in December, 1892, he required an overdraft on his bank account for business purposes, and the defendant agreed to discount two bills drawn by plaintiff and his father-in-law. Defendant, it was alleged, afterwards cast doubt on the genuineness of the signature of plaintiff's father-in-law. In summing up the Judge pointed out that defendant was privileged to a large extent, and the jury, without leaving the court, returned a verdict in his favour.

The late Mr. Wm. Polson's Estate.

The personal estate of the late Mr. William Polson, senior partner in the firm of William Polson & Co., and formerly of the firm of Brown & Polson, manufacturers of cornflour, &c., who died on April 17 last, at the age of 83, has been sworn at 25,584*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Alleged Drugging with Morphia.

James Kinroy, wood-dealer, supposed to belong to Glasgow, is under arrest at Paisley on a charge of being concerned with two other men in causing the death of David Ballingall, a wood-merchant, Glasgow. It is alleged that while the parties were drinking together the men gave Ballingall morphia in his liquor, and robbed him, and that Ballingall died the next day from morphia-poisoning. The purchase of morphia by the prisoner is said to have been traced.

Glasgow Parish Medicines.

At the monthly meeting of the Glasgow City Parochial Board, held on Tuesday, August 1, it was reported that the estimated medical expenditure for the year ending May 14 last was 3,400*l.*, the actual cost being 3,877*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.* The Board estimated the amount required for the year 1893-94 at 3,800*l.* A return was also submitted showing that during the past month there had been 5,906 prescriptions made up in the Parliamentary Road Dispensary for indoor poor, and 752 for outdoor poor. The outdoor poor had, besides, 235 prescriptions made up in the following dispensaries:—The Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, 68; Messrs. J. & R. Rodman, 86; and Mr. D. P. Walker, 81.

Moving in Regard to Adulteration.

At the meeting of the British Institute of Public Health Congress, in Edinburgh last week, Dr. Mansfield Robertson read a paper, before the Chemistry and Climatology Section, "On the Sale of Food and Drugs Act." Afterwards a motion was adopted, on the proposal of Dr. Allan, to the effect that, in the opinion of the Congress, it was desirable that inquiry by Parliament into the working of the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act is requisite. This resolution was subsequently brought before the general meeting of the Congress by Professor Crum Brown, who said that he thought everyone who had experience of the working of those Acts had come to the opinion that an inquiry of the sort proposed was required because difficulties had arisen as to the interpretation of the Acts. The resolution was adopted.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

VICHY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The lawsuit which has just been decided in the United States was brought jointly by the French Government and the proprietors of the Vichy water. Mr. Carl Schultz, a manufacturer of mineral and gaseous waters, of New York, was the defender. The Judge's decision has given much satisfaction here.

FIRE AT A CHEMICAL-MANUFACTORY.—On Monday night last a fire broke out on the premises occupied by Messrs. Castelhay, Brûère & Cie., chemical-manufacturers, 19 Rue Ste. Croix de la Bretonnerie, Paris. The conflagration speedily took a serious turn on account of the inflammable liquids in the warehouse. After an hour's work with two steam-engines, the firemen succeeded in obtaining mastery of the flames. The damage is considerable.

THE CONGRESS FOR THE STUDY OF TUBERCULOSIS which was commenced in Paris last week, has brought together a number of French and foreign *savants* especially interested in the subject. Amongst the topics under discussion were "The respective roles of contagion and heredity in the propagation of tuberculosis" and "The consequences, from the prophylactic point of view, of the frequency of tuberculosis in early infancy." The Congress has also made a special study of "bovine tuberculosis."

ILLEGAL COMPETITION IN PHARMACY.—Four grocers of Bourg, Ain, have been prosecuted, at the instance of the Syndicate of Chemists of the district, for illegal practice of pharmacy. Each defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of 500*f.* and costs, but application of the sentence was suspended on the ground of first offence. Amongst the articles mentioned by the prosecution was cod-liver oil, but the Judge held that this is not necessarily a medicament. On the other hand, it was decided that sulphate of magnesia was. The defence was that the medicaments had been purchased from pharmacists, and that no danger was incurred by the public. This was not admitted.

THE PARIS MUNICIPAL EXPERT CHEMIST.—An examination was commenced last week at the Paris Prefecture of Police for the post of expert chemist to the Municipal Laboratory. Eighteen candidates presented themselves. The examining committee was composed of M. Girard, chief of the laboratory; Dr. Lamouroux, Municipal Councillor; M. Planchon, Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy; and MM. Besançon and Duffort, of the Prefecture. The written test given to candidates was as follows:—"The method of analysis for the various oils used for food and the means of tracing these oils when mixed for the purpose of adulteration." The oral examination will be held at the Municipal Laboratory on Friday.

BALD RECRUITS.—At the last drawing for conscripts at the 7th Arrondissement of Paris it was noticed that more than fifty of the youths who presented themselves were suffering from scalp-disease. The Prefect of the Seine at once commissioned Dr. Lancereaux to make an inquiry into the subject, and this gentleman's report was read last Friday at a meeting of the Council of Hygiene, from which it appears that contagious affections of the scalp are very easily propagated by the use of dirty brushes, and above all by the use of "clippers" that are employed to cut the hair very close. These "clippers" are so difficult to clean that their use must always be attended with risk. He suggests the use of a solution of carbolic acid (5 per cent.) as a disinfectant for cleaning brushes and scissors, with a stringent official order to ensure proper attention to the matter.

EARLY CLOSING.—Nearly a thousand chemists' assistants were present at a meeting held at a café in the Place de la Bourse one night last week to discuss the question of early closing. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Syndical Association of Assistant Pharmacists of France. All the speakers unanimously agreed on 9 P.M. as the hour for closing. They insisted especially that this measure could only be beneficial to the public, as assistants are far more likely to make mistakes when working fifteen hours a day, as at present, than if they worked less time. The meeting decided that if by August 15 all the pharmacists of Paris have not agreed to close at 9 P.M., the assistants shall demonstrate by simply leaving their work at 8 P.M. An active propaganda is to be commenced at once in the provinces with the same end. An addition to the foregoing resolution was made to the effect that patients would in nowise suffer from the change: the night service would simply commence an hour sooner. The meeting finally passed a vote of confidence in favour of the committee of the Syndicate, and gave them full authority "to complete the work so well commenced." M. Milville, President of the Syndical Chamber of Pharmacists, in the course of an interview on the subject,

expressed himself as absolutely opposed to the early-closing movement. He considers that the result will be disastrous alike to pharmacists, assistants, and the public. This opinion is apparently formed partly because similar endeavours have failed hitherto, and partly on account of a prejudice that a visit to a theatre or other place of amusement is not nearly so beneficial as staying in the shop until 10.30 p.m. and then going quietly to bed. M. Milville has, too, a very poor opinion of the average French assistant. He considers that half of them are only fit to be bottle-washers, or perhaps, under careful supervision, to retail Hunyadi-Janos. Returning to the question of early closing, he expressed himself as fully decided to submit to it only under compulsion—that is, in case of a strike—and in this he anticipates support from his colleagues. Speaking on the question of night duty, M. Milville states that, though it is not compulsory by law, his Syndicate considers that all its members should make it a point of duty to have such a service properly organised in connection with their offices. The movement seems to have taken root amongst the English chemists here, and for several days past they have lowered their shutters at 9 p.m. instead of an hour later. No one seems to suffer by the change, and as in the best pharmacies the principals live away from business, having for the most part selected their residential quarters in fashionable neighbourhoods, the assistants are most interested by the change. In the various pharmacies, however, they express themselves very differently. Some are pleased, while the others are the opposite, or try to appear so. At that centre of elegant pharmacy near the Place Vendôme, the juniors expressed themselves facetiously on the subject to the representative of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* when he called last Monday night, a few minutes before closing-time. "We mean to make it 8 o'clock," said one, "and a good thing, too; why, there is no business doing." So it seemed, as the four men in charge stood clustered round a desk. "What we *do* want," added another, "is closing on Sundays and holidays." "And an odd day during the week," chimed in a third, as the *C. & D.* man beat a hasty retreat, to make for a more serious quarter. This he found not far off. No trade was going on, but two assistants were deep in study (or novels). One of them mentioned that it does not appear to affect business, though it will be necessary to accustom people to paying the higher tariff charged at night from 9 o'clock. "Of course," he said, "we don't mind having an extra hour to ourselves, but as we get an early night occasionally it doesn't make very much difference"; and certainly the two pharmacists looked happy and comfortable enough: but then they are with the "top leaf" of the profession.

Foreign and Colonial News.

SOAP AND PERFUMERY MAKING IN BRAZIL.—An important factory has been opened in the city of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil—viz., the "Companhia Industrial e Mercantil Rio Grandense," which manufactures stearin candles, perfumery, soap, &c. The original capital was 500,000 milreis (25,000*l.*), which has been lately increased to 1,000,000 milreis by the issue of debentures. The buildings are very large and the machinery of the most modern construction.

"VICHY" IN THE UNITED STATES.—As mentioned under French News, there has been an action in the United States regarding the use of the word "Vichy" in connection with mineral waters. Judge Townsend, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that "Vichy" is a commercial name, and as such is protected under the industrial property treaty. The Judge thought it an open question whether a geographical name might become a trade-mark when adopted as such.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS.—The *Western Druggist* reports that quite a number of pharmacists and delegates from Europe will be present at the Congress. There will be delegates from Central and South America, England, France, Germany, and Austria. Private advices have also been received from Gothenburg and Stockholm, Sweden; Christiania, Norway; Copenhagen, Denmark; and Lemberg, Austria—announcing the contemplated departure of one or more pharmacists.

THE COLOMBO APOTHECARIES' COMPANY (LIMITED), COLOMBO, CEYLON.—Messrs. W. H. Smith & Co. have resigned the post of secretaries to this company, and Mr. J. Cameron Smith has been appointed secretary in their place.

EXIT THE MOUSE-TYPHOID BACILLUS.—Dr. Lüßler's typhoid-bacillus inoculation, the application of which in Greece against the plague of field-mice created quite a sensation a year or two ago, has finally gone into the great limbo of scientific failures. It was practically stigmatised as useless in this country by the Parliamentary Commission on the plague of voles in the Border counties, and now the German papers are regretfully obliged to admit its inefficacy. The remedy was tried on a large scale in Germany this summer in the district of Lehe in Hannover, and in Wurttemberg, without the slightest effect. On the other hand, phosphorus pills, and sweetened and afterwards poisoned deccorated oats, have proved very useful.

AN INDIAN HEMP COMMISSION.—In accordance with a request of the India Office, made in pursuance of the answer given in the House of Commons to a question of Mr. Caine, M.P., Lord Lansdowne has appointed a Commission to inquire into the cultivation of the hemp-plant in India, the preparation of drugs from it, the trade in those drugs, the moral effect of their consumption, and the desirability of controlling the cultivation of hemp and the manufacture, sale, and taxation of hashish, bhang, ganja, and similar products. The Commission is to visit and take evidence in most of the provinces of India. It consists of the Hon. W. Mackworth Young, C.S.I., First Financial Commissioner of the Punjab; Mr. H. T. Ommannny, Collector, Bombay Presidency; Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Commissioner, Central Provinces; Surgeon-Major C. J. H. Warden, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta; Raja Soshi Sikhareswar Roy, Bengal; Kanwar Harnam Singh, C.I.E., Kapurthala; and Lala Nihal Chand, of Mozaffarnagar.

THE UNQUALIFIED PARTNER.—The Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec have recently proceeded against a Mr. Mathieu for being registered as a partner with a Mr. Lancet without being a licentiate of pharmacy. The case has now been decided by Judge Charland, who says that as Mr. Lancet has sole control over the shop as regards sales, the preparation of all the medicines, and of everything relating to the pharmaceutical portion of the business, therefore the requirements of the law, as set forth in clause 4,033 of the Pharmacy Act, have been complied with. The Judge further stated that he could find nothing in the Act which would prevent a licentiate from obtaining the financial aid of his friends or from dividing the profits of the business with anyone as long as he has control of the pharmaceutical portion of the business. The Judge was aided in coming to this conclusion by the decision in the celebrated case, *The Pharmaceutical Society v. The London and Provincial Supply Association*.

AN AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST FOR INDIA.—As a result of a mission upon which Dr. Voelcker was sent to India by Government in 1889, for the purpose of "inquiring into the best course to be adopted in order to apply the teachings of agricultural chemistry, and to effect improvements in Indian agriculture," an agricultural chemist to the Government of India is now to be appointed. "For the present," says the *Madras Times*, "the main duty of the agricultural chemist will be to take his place in an inquiry into the present agricultural methods of the country, postponing efforts in the direction of agricultural improvements. 'District analysis' is to receive additional care, and it is remarked that when some progress has been made in a careful analysis of agricultural tracts, the expert will be usefully associated with the Agricultural Departments in investigating the causes of failure and in suggesting the remedies to be applied. The agricultural chemist will collect and collate facts and statistics, and will make personal investigation in the field, besides keeping up continual communication with the officers of the Agricultural Departments. He will have to undertake the inspection of agricultural farms, and the general direction of the system on which experiments are to be conducted. The preservation of continuity in experiment will also be among his duties. The scheme of agricultural inquiry will also entail a systematic analysis of soils, water, manure, &c., and these will be undertaken by the agricultural chemist and his assistant."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE Council met at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Wednesday forenoon—Mr. Michael Carteighe, President, in the chair. The other members present were:—Messrs. Abraham, Atkins, Bottle, Cross, Grose, Hampson, Harrison, Hills, Leigh, Martindale, Richardson, and Rymer Young. The minutes of the July meeting were read and confirmed.

DIPLOMAS, ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

The persons who passed the Major examination last month (see page 209) were granted diplomas signed and sealed, and a large number of those who passed the various examinations were elected members, associates, or students of the Society. Some were elected associates in business, a few chemists and druggists were elected members of the Society, and some who had allowed their subscriptions to lapse were now restored on payment of fines of 1s.

FINANCE

next occupied the attention of the Council, but July is not a particularly bright month in the way of receipts, June bringing in lots of money on account of examination-fees, and for that reason the Treasurer began the month of July with a balance of 5,537*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* in hand. After paying all July accounts (something under 3,000*l.*) and, placing a sum of 2,000*l.* on deposit, there was a balance of 1,804*l.* in hand, but the treasurer required 1,837*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* to meet immediate demands, which included salaries for two months and law expenses amounting to 612*l.* The income of the Benevolent Fund during the month had been 63*l.*, and the expenditure 572*l.* 10*s.*, apart from 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* received on behalf of the Orphan Fund. The President afterwards explained some of the details—mentioning, for example, that part of the charitable receipts was from interest on Consols and on the St. Paul and Minneapolis bond recently presented by Mr. Burroughs. Since the accounts had been made up the Secretary had also received from the Edinburgh Conference Committee 10*l.* 10*s.* to be divided between the Orphan and Benevolent Funds. The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENCE.

Four cases were considered and grants of 10*l.* each made to two of them, the others not being entertained. The Vice-President (Mr. Cross) explained that the daughter of one of the widows relieved would in the course of a few months be an applicant for St. Anne's Orphanage, and he hoped that the trade would reserve votes for her. [The voting-papers may be sent to Mr. Bremridge, 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., who will see that they are properly recorded.]

LIBRARY, &c., COMMITTEE.

A large number of items were brought before the Council by this committee, in addition to the usual and formal reports by the Librarian and Curator. These we note briefly:—

Library.—A fresh edition of the catalogue is authorised—1,000 copies.

Museum.—It was recommended that the museum should be affiliated to the Museums Association.

Herbarium Prize.—At present this is confined to the United Kingdom: now proposed to include the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, which are technically out of it.

Summer Holidays.—The library and museum in London to be closed from September 1 to 14, and in Edinburgh from August 16 to 31. Also to be closed in both cities in the evenings of August and September.

Sessional Address.—This to be delivered and prizes presented on Monday, October 2, at 3 P.M.

Edinburgh Examination-hall.—The committee had examined the plans and considered the estimates for erecting a chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory for the Board of Examiners for Scotland in the yard or garden of 36 York Place, Edinburgh, and on July 24 had reconsidered them, with the assistance of Mr. Hill and Mr. Mahen: re-

commended that the proposal should be adopted at the estimated figure, 2,225*l.*, and that the work should be carried out by the Scottish Executive, a committee of the Council to consult with them if need be.

The PRESIDENT, in putting the report to the meeting for adoption, said that the alteration in the herbarium-prize regulation was proposed in consequence of the fact that a gentleman from Jersey wished to place his herbarium, collected in the Channel Islands, in competition, but it was found that the regulations excluded him.

Mr. BOTTLE: Will the amended regulations cover the Scilly Islands?

The PRESIDENT supposed so; at any rate, there was no pharmaceutical chemist there. Speaking in regard to the opening of the session, the President said that the professors of the school wanted it to be early in the month, so that they might get students to begin their work promptly, and the afternoon suited business-people better than the evening. Dr. Lauder Brunton would deliver the address. The most important part of the report, he considered, was that relating to the house in Edinburgh. He described what it was proposed to do—viz., to pull down the stable behind the house, and from there over the whole yard build a chemical laboratory and dispensing and pharmacy laboratory, with a hall between. Each laboratory would enable them to examine twenty-four students at a time. He considered that the work should be carried out, because the present accommodation is inadequate, and it is the first duty of the Society to take care that the means for examining candidates should be as complete as possible. After the alterations were effected the rooms would be comparable to the examining-halls of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Edinburgh. The estimate did not include apparatus and fittings. In concluding, the President said the Executive would have the assistance of several examiners and "the personal association of our indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Hill," in supervising the work.

A chorus of approval followed this speech. First, Mr. HAMPSON said the scheme had been thoroughly considered; he felt that it was a wise step, that it would put Edinburgh on a footing with London, and that they would have accommodation above reproach. He had no fear of the money, and hoped there would be renewed efforts in Scotland to support the Society. Mr. JOHN HARRISON spent two days in Edinburgh last week, saw the rooms before he spoke to Mr. Hill or was aware that it was proposed to alter them, and thought they were not quite the thing. Mr. Hill explained to him what was to be done, and he was convinced that the alterations would make the premises worthy of the Society and of the city in which they were placed. "Hear, hear," said Mr. ATKINS, joining in the chorus, and, rising to his feet, said he hoped some of their Scotch friends would recognise the substantial outlay which the Council was making, by getting more members to join the Society. Mr. MARTINDALE, apart from a difference of opinion between him and the designer in regard to the form of the dispensing-counter, approved of the scheme, and said it would be paid out of current revenue. Mr. HILLS also approved, and took the whole thing as evidence of the successful working of the branch under the arrangements "perfected some time ago."

With these remarks the report was passed.

STILL MORE SMALL ITEMS

came up. One to print the prospectus of the School of Pharmacy and circulate it amongst the members, &c., at the expense of the Society. Another to attach the seal of the Society to the letters of introduction which the delegates to the International Pharmaceutical Congress are to carry. A third item referred to the conditions upon which Mr. H. G. Greenish accepts the professorship of materia medica. He accepts the conditions, and the Council formally appointed him professor.

JACOB BELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The report of the committee on this matter was submitted. There were 33 candidates (16 in London), and several took marks enough to qualify for the scholarship, but the two best were—

THOMAS ANDERSON HENRY, Sevenoaks.
CHARLES EDWARD ASHLEY, Worcester.

PLEASE LOOK BEHIND THE BOTTLE.



PLEASE LOOK BEHIND THE BOTTLE.

GOLD MEDAL SODA WATER PLANTS.

GOLD MEDAL



York, 1889.

THREE GOLD MEDALS



Melbourne, 1889

THREE HIGHEST AWARDS



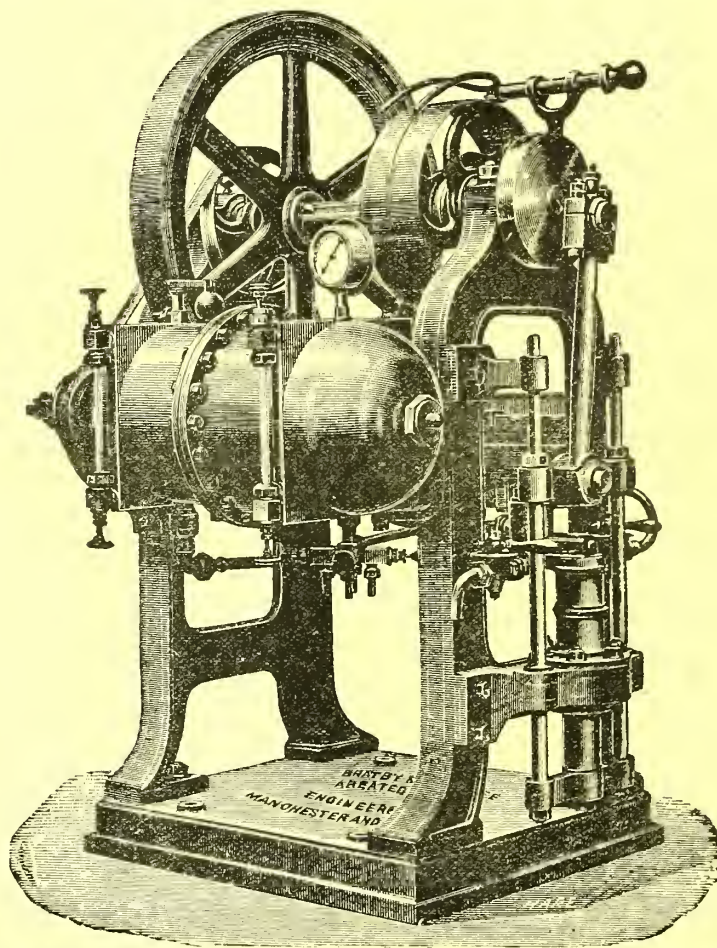
Adelaide, 1887.

GOLD MEDAL



Saltaire, 1887.

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They were accordingly recommended and appointed Bell scholars for the year.

The PRESIDENT said the results were very satisfactory, and he was pleased to add that Mr. Pinches, who conducted the classical part of the examination, found that students were improving in knowledge as well as in style of writing the papers. Mr. Henry, the first Bell scholar, though hailing from Sevenoaks, was born in Dundee and apprenticed at Furness. The credentials of both scholars showed that, apart from their personal merit, they well deserved their reward.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

LONDON :	Examined	Passed	Failed
Major	52	25	27
Minor	213	67	146
Modified	2	1	1
EDINBURGH :			
Major	3	0	3
Minor	97	41	56
PRELIMINARY	398	238	190

HANBURY MEDAL.

The committee, consisting of the Presidents of the Pharmaceutical, Linnean, and Chemical Societies, and of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, with a pharmacist (Mr. Francis Ransom), who are by deed empowered once in two years to select a recipient of the Hanbury Medal in gold, have this year decided that Professor John M. Maisch, of Philadelphia, should be honoured. The PRESIDENT said that he would take the medal with him to Chicago, and get it presented to Professor Maisch by the President of the International Pharmaceutical Congress. (Applause.) He recalled the fact that Flückiger, Elliott-Howard, Dragendorf, Planchon, Dymock, and Hesse were those to whom the medal had already been presented, and this was the first time it had gone to the United States.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY PRIZES.

Each teacher reported on his classes and the results of the sessional examinations. Briefly they were as follows:—

Practical Chemistry.—Total number of students, 69, of whom 39 went through the whole session. Attendance better and work better than for the past ten years, because the men are better. Thirty-five competed for prizes, and the following were successful:—*Silver Medal*, F. G. Parry (100 per cent.). *Certificates of Honour*, Messrs. W. Moore, Southfield, and Hill.

Chemistry and Physics.—Eighteen candidates attended the examination, and the awards were:—*Silver Medal*, T. Tickle. *Certificates of Honour*, E. Goulding, G. S. Jones, and Francis Rose.

Botany.—*Silver Medal*, C. E. Robinson. *Certificates of Honour*, F. Rose, T. Tickle, and E. Goulding.

Materia Medica.—Sixteen competed. *Silver Medal*, T. Rose. *Certificates of Honour*, E. Goulding and G. E. West.

Pharmacy.—Eleven competed, and six took enough marks for awards. The three who will be so recognised are T. Tickle (*Silver Medal*), and Messrs. Goulding and Anderson (*Certificates of Honour*).

COUNCIL PRIZES.

Fourteen pharmaceutical chemists competed for these on questions set by Messrs. Murton Holmes and A. E. Tanner. Result. The awards are:—

Pereira Medal, and books value 5*l.*, Thomas Tickle.

Council's Silver Medal, and books value 3*l.*, Annie Elizabeth Tilson.

Council's Bronze Medal, and books value 2*l.*, Francis Rose.

The PRESIDENT was pleased to see that a lady was successful—the second time in the history of the Society, Miss Buchanan having taken the silver medal a few years ago. He was also pleased that all the successful students were from the Society's school.

OTHER AWARDS.

There has been no applicant from the Manchester district for the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association Scholarship, and, owing to the representations of the President, the donor of the scholarship authorised the gift of 50*l.* to Mr. Jowett,

who comes from the district, in order that he may continue work in the research laboratory for another year.

Mr. Péredez, the Jersey gentleman who was excluded from the herbarium competition, has presented his collection to the Society, and it was formally proposed that a special letter of acknowledgment, duly sealed, should be sent to him. Professor Green reports that the collection is an exceptionally fine one, and no other was sent in.

The Redwood Research Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Thomas Tickle. There were six applicants, and the five unsuccessful men still ask to be admitted to the laboratory. The committee said they would receive them, but they would require another 50*l.* from the Council, and that was agreed to—the PRESIDENT and Mr. HILLS expressing their satisfaction at the desire which so many students show for higher education.

PERSONAL.

Mr. T. P. Blunt resigns his examinership. He has been appointed to a post under the Technical Instruction Committee of his County Council, and cannot do both things. The PRESIDENT commented on the fact that Mr. Blunt is an Oxford M.A. and one of the most highly-cultured pharmacists in England. They were sorry to part with him, and hoped that he would still do good service to pharmacy as a whole.

Mr. A. J. Phillips, 156 Cromwell Road, S.W., was appointed divisional secretary for South Kensington in place of Mr. W. J. Bowles, who is in too poor health to continue the duties.

This was all the public business.

EXAMINATIONS IN LONDON.

The Secretary of the Society informs us that at the meeting of the Board in July the following was the business done:—

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

Fifty-two candidates examined, 27 failed, and the under-mentioned 25 passed:—

Allenby, John Edward, Helmsley	Marsden, Prosper Henry, Manchester
Anderson, William, Ashton-under-Lyne	Moore, William, Wisbech
Barley, Alfred Henry, Broadstairs	Muir, Thomas Holmes, Glasgow
Booth, Samuel Verdon, Sheffield	Nunn, Arthur William, Colchester
Buckle, John Dolphin, Rearton	Parker, Christian, Bath
Calvert, John, Bradford	Parry, Frederick George, Stockton-on-Tees
Cleave, Reverdy, Pontefract	Rose, Francis, London
Cooper, Albert John Bullen, London	Stallfox, John Arthur, Manchester
Corfe, Alfred Frederick, Maidstone	Stephens, Frank Robert, Cleveland
Edwards, Robert Griffith, Bala	Tickle, Thomas, Exbourne
Goulding, Ernest, Holloway	Tilson, Annie Elizabeth, Long Sutton
Guy, Fredk. John Vavasour, Uppingham	West, Joseph Arthur, Peckham
Jones, Geo. Frey Stuart, Marmouth	

MINOR EXAMINATION.

Two hundred and thirteen candidates examined: 146 failed, and the following 67 passed:—

Allen, Samuel Joseph, Leicester	Corney, Frank Norman, London
Athey, George Hedley, Morpeth	Davies, Thomas, Lampeter
Barcham, James Norman, London	Dennis, Tom Hawksley, Nottingham
Bartlett, Samuel George, Devonport	Evans, John, Lampeter
Beadle, Leonard Edward, Weston-super-Mare	Fairbairn, Thomas White, Northalberton
Belcher, Charles Herbert, Stafford	Flower, Edward Harold, Derby
Bellamy, Archibald John, Cardiff	French, Montague Robert, Gosport
Betts, Harold George, Smethwick	Goodall, Horatio Charles, Lincoln
Boulton, Algernon, Lincoln	Green, George Edward, Sevenoaks
Bowyer, Charles Henry, Petworth	Grove, Thomas Sydney, London
Brauer, Fredk. Hy. Ferdinand-Prestwich	Hancock, Fred, Oldham
Brett, Thornton Peckington, York	Hatfield, Victor John, Southampton
Brooks, Albert Henry, Swindon	Hallett, Frederick Charles, Brighton
Burrell, Frederick Charles, Middlesbrough	Hewitt, Stafford Smith, York
Carr, Edward Crossley, Manchester	Hodge, Ernest Alfred, Devonport
Clark, Albert Massey, Ripley	Hoves, William, Cambridge
Coe, Hedley, East Rudham	Hunt, Archibald James, Reading
Cole, William Henry, Devizes	Ireland, Alfred James, Stroud
Collins, John Henry, Mansfield	Izou, William, Worcester
	Jackson, Henry, Witney
	James, George Christopher, Yarley

Jesper, Charles Frederick, Manchester
 Jewson, Wm. Thos. Nicholas, Long Eaton
 Kellett, William Herbert, Bolton
 Kirk, James Robert, Hawcliffe
 Laws, John Joseph, London
 Liddle, Thomas Martin, Middlesborough
 Lyon, Harold, Chatteris
 Marshall, Albert Edward, Birmingham
 Martin, William Herbert, Ipswich
 Meats, William Edward, Leicester
 Minet, Noël Joseph Alphonse, Mauritius
 Parks, Arthur Chas. Vaughan, Upper Clapton

Pickering, Walter, Darlington
 Ray, George Wheatcroft, Clifton
 Robinson, James Frederick, London
 Robson, Joseph Frederick, Bishop Auckland
 Roper, Herbert Carr, Oundle
 Rowcroft, Charles Edward, Middlesbrough
 Saunders, Frederick George, London
 Savage, Thomas Evans, Caersws
 Smith, Percy, Gloucester
 Smith, William, Durham
 Smith, William Henry, Alton
 Walker, Arthur, London
 Ward, John, Bishop's Cleeve
 Ward, Joseph William, Gloucester
 Woodward, John Thompson, Hull

Holland, George Arthur, Scunthorpe
 Holliday, Donald, Maryport
 Horrocks, William Edward, Eccles
 Howell, Edward Oswald, Sheffield
 Humphreys, Evan Llewellyn, Corwen
 Hutchinson, William Arthur, Leyland
 Inger, Arthur, Lincoln
 Jackson, Robert, Stirling
 Jacobs, David, Louthorpe
 Johnston, John William, Whitehaven
 Johnston, Robert Bathgate, Methil
 Johnstone, Robert, St. Andrews
 Jones, Frederick James, Runcorn
 Jones, John Cross, Fachwen
 Jones, Trevor C., Denbigh
 Keist, Bertram Archibald, Cwmbach
 Keeble, Arton, Leeds
 Kendall, Ernest Henry, Oundle
 Kerr, Robert L., Greenock
 Kerrison, Albert, Sunderland
 Kirkby, Frank, Boston
 Knight, Richard, Llanneeston
 Latham, Frank, London
 Legg, May Vanstone, Cheltenham
 Lenton, John Herbert, Witney
 Leslie, William Paterson, Stromness
 Lewis, John, Ogmores Vale
 Lloyd, Hugh, Ruthin
 Lucas, Arthur, Blackburn
 Lurcock, George Arthur, London
 Lush, Frederick Albert Chas., Dorchester
 Luth, Victor Frank, Glasgow
 McDonald, David Baird, Glasgow
 McDonald, Robert, Elgin
 Mackintosh, John Dickens, Ashton-under-Lyne
 Mason, Peter, Peebles
 Mason, Wilfred Martin, Wolverhampton
 Masson, Hedley George, Torquay
 Masters, Herbert Bazeley, Bristol
 Mather, Margaret Alice, Leamington
 Matthews, Hedley Franklin, Middlesbrough-on-Tees
 Meldrum, Martin, Crossford
 Milne, Robert Thomas, Banff
 Minikin, John Wm. Stafford, Newcastle-on-Tyne
 Moore, Francis Henry, London
 Moore, Thomas Henry, Grimsby
 Neill, Adam Cassels, Haddington
 Newall, Joseph, Dalbeattie
 Offord, Thomas Henry, London
 Pagan, Thomas, Lechnaben
 Parker, Christopher, Skelton
 Parry, William Henry, Llanbedr
 Paterson, George Derwent, Workington
 Paterson, John, Aberdeen
 Philp, George, Dunfermline
 Prebble, Ernest, Douglas
 Pringle, James, Crief
 Purdie, Percy Wilfred, London
 Rae, Percy Sowerby, Cardiff

Raine, Constance Ethel, Birmingham
 Raw, Herbert, Thornton
 Raynes, Robert, Brockley
 Riches, Richard Percival, Preston
 Roberts, John, Denton
 Roberts, John Thomas, Llanrwst
 Roberts, William James, Llanfairfechan
 Robertson, William, Incheiloch
 Room, Frederick Rupert, Birmingham
 Roper, Fredrick Thomas, Kington
 Rowe, George Arthur Stanley, Narberth
 Rutherford, Ernest William, Pultenborough
 Scott, Walter Harrison, Llanister
 Sequeira, Septimus Willie, London
 Shaw, Frederick Bertram, Holmfirth
 Shaw, William, Aberdeen
 Sherriffs, Alexander, Glasgow
 Silk, John Westgarth, Bouvess
 Silvester, Henry Cooke, Workson
 Silz, Oscar, London
 Slater, Welfred Thomas, Winchcombe
 Smith, Gilbert, Rowley Regis
 Smith, Norman Tension, Ryde
 Stansfield, John Lord, Newchurch
 Stephens, Ernest Hutton, Sunderland
 Stobie, James Russell, Dundee
 Summers, George Edward, Derby
 Swan, William, Dumfries
 Swann, William B., Barrow-in-Furness
 Tattersall, William Christie, Dorking
 Thomas, Alfred Ernest, Rotherham
 Thomas, Morgan William, Usk
 Thompson, James, Blackburn
 Thomson, James Hay, Fochabers
 Tierney, Frank, Marple
 Topping, Edmund, Bury
 Trinchion, Herbert Fawdon, London
 Waddingham, George Albert, Batley
 Wade, Margaret C., Larnert
 Walden, Mark Eason, Peterborough
 Walker, Euphemia, Salcoats
 Walker, Henry, Aberdeen
 Warmington, Robert William, Barrow-in-Furness
 Watson, David, Glasgow
 Wear, Alexander, Peebles
 Wendon, William, Totnes
 West, Harold Eastwood
 Whittle, Hugh, Manchester
 Williams, John Matthew, Baugor
 Williamson, David, Douglas
 Wilson, Alexander Samuel, Great Yarmouth
 Wilson, Frederic William, Birmingham
 Wilson, Ralph, Dunfermline
 Wilson, William Henderson, Whitby
 Wise, Walter Frederick, London
 Wood, William, Montrose

MODIFIED EXAMINATION.

Two candidates examined, 1 failed, and the undermentioned passed:—

Bass, Charles Murflet, Rugeley.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

The Report of the College of Preceptors on the examination held on July 11 was received. Three hundred and ninety-eight candidates had presented themselves for examination, of whom 190 had failed. The following 208 passed:—

Alford, Edward, Plymouth
 Anderson, Eric, Forres
 Anderson, William, Middlesbrough
 Aram, Charles Baxter, Wellington
 Arnott, Robert Elgar, Pontypridd
 Ashcroft, Alfred William, West Leigh
 Aspinall, Thomas, Platt Bridge
 Atkinson, Fred. Cheeseborough, Penrith
 Avery, Cuthbert Johnson, Birmingham
 Barte, Harold George, Hayle
 Barton, Harold, Southport
 Batt, Cuthbert Stanley P., Southsea
 Battle, John Cyril Marfleet, London
 Baynes, Herbert Varley, Bedale
 Bell, Charles Edward, Stapleford
 Berry, William Henry, Manchester
 Binks, Thomas Coates, Castleford
 Blackwell, Henry, Gt. Bridge
 Blaker, Ernest James, Ashford
 Booth, Herbert Cyril, Swanley, St. Albans
 Bosward, George Goodrick, Gateshead
 Bowman, Alexander Nasmyth, Cardenden
 Boxall, Thomas William, Cosham
 Brown, Alfred Pearson, Kelso
 Bryan, Howard William, Marshfield
 Buckingham, Frank Edward, Harlestone
 Burdakin, William Frederick, York
 Burr, Patrick, Aberdeen
 Burrows, Frank, Ilkeston
 Butler, Chas. Herbert Weston, St. Neots
 Cairn, James, Stonehaven
 Campion, Bernard Hugh, Harlow
 Cellars, William, Edinburgh
 Chambers, George Henry, Eastwood
 Chandler, Richard Walter, Bristol
 Chapman, Frank, Aylesbury
 Clay, William Joseph, Nottingham
 Clutterbuck, George Lionel, Hereford
 Coe, Arthur Edward, King's Lynn
 Collins, Clifford, Ipswich
 Coulshed, Wilfred, Orrell
 Cox, Thomas Finchett, Edinburgh
 Cummings, Robert, Edinburgh
 Cundall, Edward, York
 Cunliffe, Sam, Lancaster
 Dance, Gilbert Abel, Cardiff

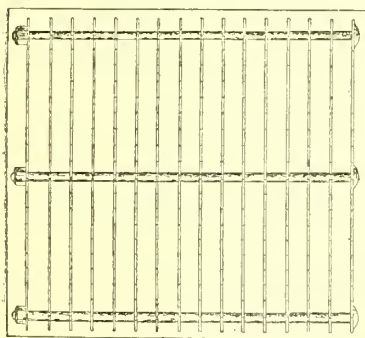
Davies, John Henry, Flint
 Dawson, Arthur Taylor, Dewsbury
 Denton, Joseph, Ilkley
 Derbyshire, Charles Henry, Middlesbrough
 Donald, Joseph, Glasgow
 Drayton, George Selby, Bridport
 Duncan, William Balderston, Portobello
 Dunstan, Sydney, London
 Dupuy, Edwin Stephen, Guernsey
 Durrant, George Stuart, London
 English, Robert Coulson, Pickering
 Ewell, Ernest William, Dover
 Fairless, William Edward, Newton-le-Willows
 Fawn, Frank, Holbeach
 Fenn, George, Ipswich
 Fortnam, Walter John, Willenhall
 Foster, Frederick, Kidderminster
 France, James Hassall, Rotherham
 Gass, Arthur Gilpin, Whitehaven
 Gaze, William Ernest, Bury St. Edmunds
 Gee, James Edwin, Macclesfield
 George, William Blissett, Southwell
 Gibson, William Wightman, Buckie
 Gilmore, Andrew, Govan
 Goldsworthy, George Henry, Birmingham
 Gordon, Charles, Strathdon
 Gordon, David, Liverpool
 Grant, Peter, Aberdeen
 Grierson, William Thomas, Penrith
 Grosskopf, Gustavus Adolphus, Manchester
 Hague, Ernest Walter, Rawmarsh
 Hallett, James, New Byth
 Hallam, Albert Ernest, Leicester
 Harrison, William Thomas, Lincoln
 Hartley, Albert Edward, Barrowford
 Haworth, Harry, Blackburn
 Heath, Sidney, Crumpsall
 Hedger, Harry Ormsby, Worthing
 Henderson, William, Dollar
 Hendry, William Black, Edinburgh
 Herd, Agnes, Ambleside
 Hinks, Frederick Chas. Edward, Old Swindon
 Hirschberg, Alfred, Dundee
 Hirst, Edward, Colne
 Hodgson, Baron Cuthbert, Halifax
 Hodgson, Walter Ismael, West Hartlepool
 Hodson, William, Louth

TEA ASSAY.—Sokoloff estimates the amount of theine in tea by moistening with 15-20 drops of alcoholic ammonia, and extracting in a Soxhlet apparatus with chloroform. Subsequently, the chloroform is distilled off, and magnesia added to the residue, which is then extracted three times with boiling water, filtered, and the filtrate evaporated to dryness. In this way the theine is obtained almost pure.

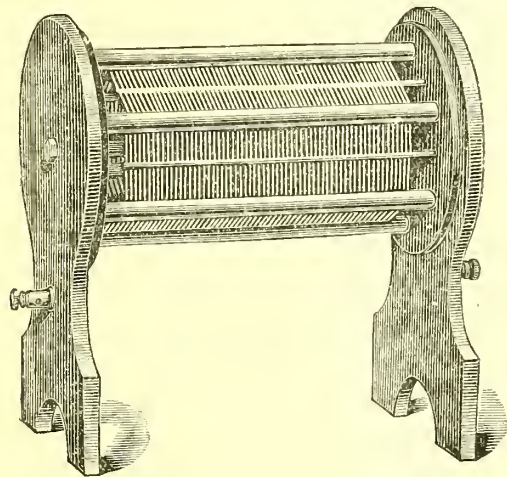
THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Chicago is advocating that the Fair should be continued there next summer. This is the latest idea, but something of the same kind has been floating about since the Exhibition opened and the administration began to see that it would not pay. It has not yet struck the people who advocate the continuation of the Exhibition that it is the firms who exhibit who would have to pay for the show in greater part, and that they are not likely to do.

AN OZONE-FACTORY.

ACTING upon the request (conveyed on a neat aluminium card) of Mr. Emile Andreoli, a representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST journeyed down to Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' factory at Bethnal Green a few days ago to inspect the apparatus invented by Mr. Andreoli for the production of ozone for medical, hygienic, and commercial purposes. Mr. Andreoli has taken advantage of the fact that ozone may be generated in larger quantities by employing point-bearing electrodes than by using, as electrodes, flat surfaces on which the tension is weak and uniform. When there are sharp points from which the discharge escapes, as it were, in a continuous flow, the electric tension attains its maximum. Hence Mr. Andreoli uses as electrodes



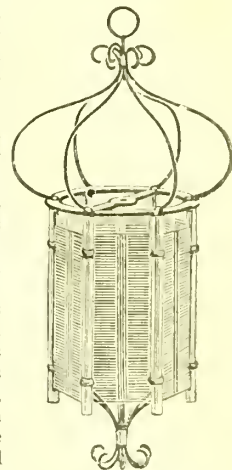
for his commercial ozonisers two double-serrated wires, facing each other, separated by a glass sheet or dielectric. Each wire is connected to one of the poles of the transformer. The apparatus converts about 6 per cent. of the air into ozone. Mr. Andreoli has constructed a number of small ozonisers for domestic use, two of which are shown below.



The first, "Andreoli's Open Ozoniser," is made of glass tubes, each containing a tinned copper rod. The tubes are fixed opposite the teeth of double combs, on which the electric silent discharge takes place. The discharge, under the accompaniment of luminosity, produces ozone, which diffuses and circulates. The suspended ozoniser, shown in the next column, consists of metallic comb-plates, which form one of the electrodes. Between the points of the combs glass tubes are fixed, each containing a metallic rod acting as an electrode. When the current passes silent discharges are effected, and the air in the vicinity is rapidly and appreciably ozonised without the production of artificial draught or of any rise of temperature. These small ozonisers are in themselves

inexpensive, the battery with which they have to be connected constituting the principal outlay. We understand that Mr. Andreoli proposes to sell these instruments, which, he thinks, will be found useful for private houses, small assembly rooms, and the like. When his arrangements have arrived at a more advanced stage of maturity Mr. Andreoli proposes to supply a larger apparatus on the same principle for the use of public halls, theatres, &c. At the works in Bethnal Green there is at present in operation an apparatus which produces a powerful stream of ozone—sufficiently strong, indeed, to render it unpleasant to stop in the apartment when the plant has been at work for a few moments, and an intense iodine odour begins to manifest itself. This apparatus consists of a cotton-wool filter, through which the air is drawn into a cooling-apparatus and thence passes into a drying-chamber filled with pumice-stone moistened with sulphuric acid. A blower then projects the air into the ozoniser worked by a 100-volt alternating-current dynamo and a 10,000-volt transformer, and the ozone streams out through the tube at the extreme end.

Mr. Andreoli entertains great hopes that his system will be found very useful for many industrial purposes, notably the maturing and improving of wines and spirits, the bleaching and oxidising of oils and other materials, and the sterilisation of water.



Personalities.

It is reported that Major le Caron is now in a very critical state of health.

MR. JOHN HARRISON, J.P., is to deliver the inaugural address to the students of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society in October next.

LAST Saturday, the monument which has been erected at Rothamsted to commemorate the services done to agriculture by Sir J. B. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert's chemical investigations was unveiled before a distinguished company.

THE French Government has conferred on Dr. D. N. Banerjee, a well-known homœopathic physician, and founder of the Calcutta, Arrah, Dinepur, and Nalikul Homœopathic Charitable Dispensaries, the dignity of Commander of the Legion of Honour.

MESSRS. N. H. MARTIN, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Mr. William Martindale, of London, sail by the *Aurania* on Saturday as delegates to the International Pharmaceutical Congress at Chicago. Mr. Carteighe will be there also, but takes another steamer.

MR. GEORGE EADE, pharmaceutical chemist, of Goswell Road, is a man of thrift. He is chairman of the Third Improved Bowkett Building Society, and a shareholder in several others. The Society named, at a meeting on Thursday, July 27, made no fewer than three appropriations—1,300*l.*—and Mr. Eade announced two appropriations (400*l.* each) for the end of September.

MR. ALBERT EDWARD HICKISSON did a brave deed while visiting his father's Bournemouth home last week. By the upsetting of a table-lamp the premises caught fire and were entirely destroyed. Six young children were in imminent danger of their lives, and they would certainly have been burnt to death had not Mr. Hickisson taken them out of the house, finally escaping himself by jumping from a high first-floor window.

Legal Reports.

SALE OF "WINCARNIS" BY UNLICENSED DRUGGISTS.

AT Maxwelltown, Dumfriesshire, on July 27, before Sheriff Lyell, Mr. Starke, and Provost Cowan, sitting as Justices of the Peace, James Smith Paterson and William Stewart, Druggists, King Street, Castle Douglas, were summoned by Mr. Halley, Excise officer, Dumfries, on behalf of the Board of Inland Revenue, it being alleged against them that, in contravention of the Licensing Acts, they did, on May 16, sell a bottle of foreign wine to J. A. Scott, an officer of the Inland Revenue. Mr. Stewart, on behalf of the firm, tendered a plea of guilty.

Mr. Halley said the case turned on the sale of what was advertised as "Coleman's Wincarnis," or "Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine." It had been bought at defendants' premises, sent to Somerset House to be analysed, and found to be simply foreign wine.

Sheriff Lyell: What do you mean by foreign wine?

Mr. Halley: It was of the wines of commerce—port, claret, or champagne. The result of the analysis is that this is a wine containing 32 per cent. of proof spirit. That is the usual proportion in the ordinary wine of commerce. If there were 40 per cent. of spirit, it would lose the designation of wine, and become spirits; so you can see that this wine contains a large proportion of spirit. (He produced the bottle, and a glass was filled for the inspection of the Justices, who were content to judge of it by its appearance.) The label on the bottle stated the contents were "made from port wine, Liebig's extract of meat, and extract of malt," and were "suitable for the robust in health as well as the invalid."

Sheriff Lyell: It is sold with a stamp, I suppose?

Mr. Halley replied that there was no stamp. It was not sold for the cure of any human ailment, but as a restorative and stimulant. It consisted almost wholly of port wine. The principle involved in the case was that it could be used as a beverage, and it was sold without any magisterial control.

Sheriff Lyell: It's just ordinary port wine and extract of beef?

Mr. Halley: It would intoxicate if taken in sufficient quantity. It is just ordinary port wine, with these admixtures of flavouring-matters.

Mr. Stewart pleaded in his defence that this preparation was recognised as a medicated wine. It was prescribed by medical practitioners, and as it was not sold by licensed grocers, they found it necessary to keep a small stock. He had applied for it at a licensed grocer's, and could not get it. The other day a gentleman came twelve miles to him for it. He refused to give it, and sent him to a licensed grocer; but he could not get it, and came back to ask if he would not supply it, which he had to refuse to do. Yesterday he went to a licensed grocer's and asked for a bottle, and was supplied with one, but it was not the thing at all. It cost 1s. 6d.; that which he sold was sold at 2s. 9d. They might sell only three bottles a year. They got a few bottles from a wholesale house to be able to supply it when it was ordered.

Sheriff Lyell: You knew that it contained alcohol?

Mr. Stewart: Yes; but it is not sold as a beverage.

Mr. Starke: If a beverage, it is sold as a beverage for invalids only?

Mr. Stewart: Yes.

Provost Cowan: Do you know if other chemists are in the habit of selling it?

Mr. Stewart: I am not supposed to know what other chemists do.

Sheriff Lyell: No; you had better not tell us that. It might get others into trouble.

Provost Cowan said his reason for putting the question was to know if Mr. Stewart's firm had been following a practice of the trade.

Mr. Halley said it was purely an ordinary wine on the makers' own showing.

Sheriff Lyell: This is a test-case, and the sale must be stopped.

Mr. Halley said this was not the first case brought before the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. Mr. Lewin, F.I.C., one of the chemists from Somerset House, who was present,

could inform them of the cases that had been before the Commissioners, and of the result of the analysis in this case.

Sheriff Lyell intimated that this was not necessary in view of the plea of guilty. Addressing Mr. Stewart, his Lordship said he had acknowledged selling this, although knowing that it contained alcohol. They must stop this; for the fact that their customers wanted it would not justify them in selling it. This being a test-case, the Court would not impose a severe penalty, but these penalties must be imposed for the protection of legitimate trade. A fine of 1*l.* was imposed.

R. ELLIS & SONS v. PETER EVANS.

THIS important trade-mark case, the commencement of which we reported last week, was concluded in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on July 26, before Mr. Justice North. The plaintiffs were the well-known manufacturers of mineral waters (the largest, it was said, in Wales, and one of the largest in the kingdom), of Ruthin, and the defendant a gentleman lately in their employ. Apart from its intrinsic interest, it has an important bearing on the principle of trade-marks generally. Affidavits were made by a number of chemists and druggists in the North of England. It was agreed to treat the motion as the trial of the action. The plaintiffs' claim was for an injunction restraining the defendant, his servants, agents, and workmen from passing off, or enabling others to pass off, any soda-water, ginger-beer, lithia-water, lemonade, ginger-ale, or other aerated waters not of the plaintiffs' manufacture as and for the goods of the plaintiffs' manufacture, whether by the use of labels, or the manner in which the product was got up or otherwise; and from selling, or offering for or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, or parting with (except to the plaintiffs) any such goods as aforesaid, in bottles or vessels having affixed thereto, or connected therewith, any labels so arranged or contrived as by colourable imitation of any of the plaintiffs' labels or otherwise to be calculated to misrepresent or lead to the belief that such goods were of the plaintiffs' manufacture; and from infringing the plaintiffs' registered trade-marks, Nos. 27,624-27,630, both inclusive, and No. 77,290, or any of them.

Mr. Moulton, Q.C. and Mr. Sebastian appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. John Cutler for the defendant.

In opening the case, Mr. Moulton said the action was brought by R. Ellis & Sons, the well-known soda-water manufacturers of Ruthin, North Wales, against a Mr. Evans, who was in their service up to 1892, when he left and set up business at the "Hand" Works in the same town as a rival manufacturer, and had put his goods on the market with labels so got up as to render it necessary for the plaintiffs to apply to the Court to restrain him. The affidavit of Mr. Ellis was to the effect that that gentleman's firm and their predecessors were in the habit of affixing to their bottles labels differing in colour, and having different descriptive words, according to the water for which they were used, but in other respects the same. These labels (which were registered) were shield-shaped, and well known to the trade and public as indicating waters of their manufacture and guaranteed by them. The defendant left their service in 1892, and started business in February, 1893, with syphon-bottles and labels bearing so close a resemblance to theirs as to leave no doubt that they were calculated and intended to deceive the trade and the public.

Mr. John Cutler read the affidavit of the defendant, which was to the effect that the same business had been carried on at the same place for some years by a Mr. Foulkes, that the labels on the soda-syphons were selected by him from a label for orange marmalade, that generally similar labels were in use by neighbouring firms, and that he used the words "famous" and "celebrated" in the hope that his waters would soon become that. In a further affidavit the defendant said that he gave the designer the plaintiffs' labels with instructions to avoid any improper similarity.

Mr. Justice North: That was a very curious instruction to give.

Mr. Cutler said that of course there were certain matters common to the trade, which any trader was entitled to adopt.

A large number of affidavits of persons connected with the trade were then read, amongst them being one by Mr. Joseph Gill, of Manchester, who said that he had had twenty-five years' experience in connection with his business as a chemist and

druggist, that he knew the labels and get-up of the plaintiffs' bottles and syphons, and that he was decidedly of opinion that the defendant's so closely resembled the plaintiffs' as to be calculated to deceive. He observed that the defendant was imitating the plaintiffs' generally in design, style of lettering, combination, and shape. Shield-shaped labels and the combination of blue and gold were very rare.

Mr. John Cotton, chemist and druggist, of Church Street, St. Helens, from thirty-seven years' experience, said the same. He added that the similarity of the defendant's labels to those of the plaintiffs was such as to convince his mind that it was a deliberate intention with a view to deception.

Mr. Chapman, chemist and druggist, of Bristol; Mr. Blunt, chemist and druggist, of Shrewsbury; and Mr. Richard Davies Hughes, chemist and druggist, of Denbigh, made affidavits to the same effect.

Voluminous affidavits were read in reply.

It was admitted that there was an interval between the business carried on by Mr. Foulkes and the defendant, and proved that the plaintiffs had stopped the use of several labels on the ground that they were infringements of their trade-marks.

Mr. Moulton then summed up the evidence for the plaintiffs. He said that with the exception of the change of name from "Ellis" to "Evans," the defendant was using the very words, divided up in the same number of lines, as were on the plaintiffs' labels. The next thing to be observed was that he took precisely the same colours—white, blue, and gold—for the soda-water syphons, and that these colours on the evidence were confined to the plaintiffs. He relied upon a contrast of the labels, and the other facts of the case as proving a deliberate attempt to imitate the get-up of the goods of the plaintiffs, and entitling them to an injunction.

Mr. Cutler, on behalf of the defendant, called attention to the fact that the defendant had offered (and now repeated that offer) to meet the plaintiffs with regard to colour when his stock of labels was exhausted. He submitted (1) that the Ruthin Soda-water Company had been doing substantially what the plaintiffs complained of in the same town for a number of years; (2) that all the features of the labels complained of were common to the trade, except the blue and gold; (3) that, independent of colour, the defendant's labels were sufficiently distinct from the plaintiffs', and that the plaintiffs had no monopoly of colour; (4) that the evidence as to probability of deception was as strong on one side as the other.

Mr. Moulton, in reply, said that his learned friend misunderstood the case that was made against him. These cases fell into two categories: the case where the similarity was innocent, but likely to be harmless, and the case where it was not innocent. If his Lordship came to the conclusion that the defendant had intended to deceive, he would have little trouble in coming to the conclusion that the defendant took sufficient pains to make it probable that it would deceive. His learned friend had argued throughout as if the resemblance between the plaintiffs' and the defendant's labels were innocent and unintentional, but putting the labels in question side by side was sufficient to show that that was not the case. The proper object of a label was to distinguish, and if his Lordship thought that the animating principle of the defendant's label was that it should come near to the plaintiffs', that meant that it should confuse and deceive. The plaintiffs' case was based on honesty, not monopoly. One thing or another in the plaintiffs' labels might have been taken by the defendant, but there was in this case a desire to sail so near the wind in everything that was done that the intention to deceive was manifest. It was like a game of backgammon: a man might throw double sixes once or twice, but if he did that a dozen times successively one would want to see the dice he threw with. Wherever the defendant differed from the "Cambrian" labels, he approached those of the plaintiffs, and he (Mr. Moulton) submitted that the defendant intended to deceive, and that the intention had been carried out by most striking similarities in arrangement, colour, and appropriation.

Mr. Justice North, in giving judgment, said that the plaintiffs were a very old firm, and all the six principal marks said to be imitated had been used for a long time. A curious circumstance in the case was that the defendant had been in the employment of the plaintiffs for twenty-five years. In 1892 he

began business on his own account, and in 1893 the plaintiffs discovered he was using certain marks which they considered interfered with their rights. Hence the action. His Lordship contrasted the labels, and said that the defendant had followed precisely the plaintiffs' line, and had taken what was substantially the same series of colours for the same kinds of waters. It was said by the defendant that the colours taken by him were those chiefly used in the trade for the waters for which he had taken them. In his opinion that was not the case. Then it was said that other persons had used certain things which the defendant had done. That was the case with regard to some things, but not all. But there was this to be said—that the plaintiffs had interfered, and prevented their doing so in many cases, and where it had not been prevented it was only to a slight extent, and in others it was only the investigations in connection with this action that had brought it to light. In particular the defendant relied on what had been done by the Cambrian Company, but the defendant's labels were far more like the plaintiffs than like the Cambrian Company's. There was this to be borne in mind—that if an honest man was preparing a label to indicate his goods, what he wanted was something distinctive. In this case, looking at the details of the labels, it would be seen that the arrangement was the same, and the fact that the defendant had been for twenty-five years in the plaintiffs' employ was a fact that could not be lost sight of. His Lordship then alluded to the defendant's adoption of the words "famous" and "celebrated" on starting business, and characterised the excuse put forward as idle and calculated to arouse suspicion. The result was that he came to the conclusion that these labels were deliberately taken by the defendant to obtain the benefit of the plaintiffs' trade. His Lordship then went on to refer to the syphon-labels, which defendant claimed were designed for an orange-marmalade label. He was satisfied that the shield was not taken because it was common, and dwelt on the fact that of all the marks hunted up for the purpose of this case, there was not one which combined the colours of the plaintiffs—namely, blue and white and gold—and yet, said his Lordship, the defendant could select nothing but blue and white and gold; in fact, his label was far more like the plaintiffs' than the one it was suggested to resemble. It was clear to him that the defendant meant to sail as near the wind as he possibly could, and that the designer of the marks understood the purpose for which he was preparing them. In every case the defendant's price was lower for the same article than the plaintiffs', which was an additional reason why there should not be a user of the mark which was calculated to deceive. He came to the conclusion the marks were likely to deceive. It was said by Mr. Cutler that there was no evidence of deception. That was true; but there was reasonable ground for believing that deception would ensue. The result was that in his opinion the plaintiffs were substantially right. He did not propose to grant an injunction as regarded the "champagne" lemonade nor the ginger-ale labels; but the plaintiffs succeeded as regarded the soda-water, ginger-beer, lithia, and syphon labels. In general words they were also entitled to restrain the defendant from selling goods with such marks and labels upon them as to resemble the plaintiffs'.

Mr. Sebastian asked for delivery up of the condemned labels, and the costs of the action.

Mr. Justice North said that plaintiffs were entitled to delivery up of the condemned labels, and the costs of the action would follow the event.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY v. SMITH.

THIS action came on for hearing at the last sitting of the Halifax County Court, before his Honour Judge Hexton Carlman, when the plaintiffs sued the defendant, a manufacturing chemist, of Siddal, to recover the sum of 7*l.* for carriage on goods delivered.

The defendant admitted the claim, and the point at issue was as to a counter-claim for the same amount.

It was stated on defendant's behalf that in August last he bought ten Pickwick jars, for use in the manufacture of chemicals. The jars were bought at an auction sale, and were a bargain, and they were entrusted to the railway company for conveyance to Halifax. When they were delivered, it was found that seven of them were so damaged as to be

useless for the purpose for which they were intended, consequently 7*l.* was claimed from the company. The defendant, on being called, said the market-value of the jars was 1*s.* 9*d.* per gallon, and they were 35-gallon jars. The lids were worth a guinea each, but he did not claim for them. The jars cost him 6*s.* each, but he would have given 1*l.* each for them. The defendant's foreman was then called, and gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. Storey, on behalf of the railway company, contended that the jars were not worth the amount claimed. He called Arthur Horton, inspector at the Manchester goods station, who said that all the jars were more or less cracked when received, and that they were handled very carefully. They were cracked through age. James Foy gave similar evidence.

Finally, his Honour gave judgment for the railway company on both the claim and counter-claim.

VINEGAR PROSECUTIONS.

In Scotland.

In the Glasgow Sheriff's Court on Friday, July 28, before Sheriff Birnie, Margaret Small, grocer, 215 Main Street, Gorbals, was charged with having, on May 26, sold to Inspectors Inglis and Murray, of the sanitary department, what was purported to be a bottle of malt vinegar, which analysis showed was simply coloured acetic acid. Respondent, who was defended by Mr. James Barrie, writer, pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Murray stated that, with Inspector Inglis, he paid a visit to defendant's shop, and asked for a bottle of malt vinegar. Miss Small refused to take her portion of the sample. Witness was cross-examined as to the way in which the purchase was made, the object of this being to show that the vinegar which he obtained was labelled "Glen Ochil Vinegar," and that Miss Small offered him a smaller bottle labelled "Malt Vinegar," which he refused. He admitted that he had refused a certain kind of vinegar; that was Paterson's.

Why, asked Mr. Barrie, did you refuse Paterson's?—Because we knew it was all right. We knew Paterson's at once.

Then you were careless as to what you got?—I asked for malt vinegar, and I presumed I was getting malt vinegar.

By Mr. Lindsay (prosecutor): Referring to this question of the smaller bottle, was it offered to you after you had announced to Miss Small that you were sanitary inspectors?—It was after the purchase had been completed.

Acting up to instructions, you asked for malt vinegar, and presumed you got it?—Yes.

Mr. Lindsay stated that Inspector Inglis was unwell, and could not be present to corroborate the purchase. He handed in the analyst's certificate.

The Sheriff: Dr. Clark's certificate says it is not genuine malt vinegar, but acetic acid coloured.

Mr. Lindsay: And, therefore, it is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded. Let them take the common case of milk with water added. That was not injurious to health, yet it was not of the nature, substance, or quality demanded. It was no answer to prove that this was an innocent addition that had been made, and that it was harmless. It was admitted by the expert witnesses at the last diet that the addition of colouring-matter was for the purpose of misleading, with a view to selling the article as malt vinegar.

The Sheriff: I quite follow your argument. What do you pay for this?

Mr. Lindsay: 4½*d.*

The Sheriff: What is the proper price of malt vinegar?

Mr. Lindsay: I presume it is about 5*d.* or 6*d.* In the last case 5*d.* was paid, and the article was proved to be malt vinegar.

Miss Small stated in evidence that she sold the vinegar in small quantities. She had never sold a bottle in her experience before this one. What was asked for by her customers was always known as white vinegar. She never heard anyone ask for malt vinegar until this occasion. The request did not convey to her mind anything distinct from the ordinary vinegar. She had three kinds of vinegar—the two kinds produced and the white vinegar. She charged the same price for them all. She asked the inspectors whether they wanted brown or white vinegar, and the reply was, "Either." They carefully looked at the label, and then

asked the price of it, and tendered the money. She offered to give them a small bottle labelled "Malt Vinegar" to make a neater parcel, and they refused to take it, remarking that they would make the one they got do. The manufacturers of the vinegar had been communicated with, and had left the defendant to fight the case herself; and she had no money to spend upon analysts and get up a special defence. She was perfectly sure that she offered the smaller bottle before it was announced to her that the purchasers were sanitary inspectors.

Mr. Lindsay: I quite admit that she sold this in good faith.

Mr. Barrie said it was stated at the last prosecution that the object of these raids was to stop the manufacture of what was assumed to be adulterated vinegar. His client was in business only in a small way, and he did not think a fine in her case would serve any good purpose. He held that just as an ordinary purchaser was bound to see that he got the article he ordered, so the sanitary inspectors were bound to take the bottle labelled "Malt Vinegar" instead of the one they did take.

Mr. Lindsay told the Court that he had given effect to the judgment of his Lordship in the previous prosecution by withdrawing all the cases in which they were satisfied as to the purity of the source from which the vinegar came.

The Sheriff said he was afraid he must hold from Dr. Clark's certificate that this was not malt vinegar. The article was sold as malt vinegar, and this lady's misfortune was that she did not seem to have known the difference between one class of vinegar and another; and that was really one of the things that Mr. Fife, the sanitary inspector, wished to put down, to protect respectable traders from imposition. Had this case been booked by the sanitary department after the recent prosecution, which must have, or ought to have, directed attention of persons selling malt vinegar, he should have imposed a substantial penalty; but as it had been booked previous to that, he would only impose the modified penalty of 10*s.*

In England.

At the Liverpool City Police Court on Wednesday last, before Mr. J. Kinghorn, Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate, John Miller, who keeps a shop at 48 Richmond Row, was summoned under the Food and Drugs Act, for selling as vinegar a liquid which the city analyst certified to contain "90 per cent. of distilled acetic acid."

His Worship remarked that this was a much cheaper article than genuine vinegar, but he thought it would be better if the prosecutors could get at the manufacturers, who no doubt tried to undersell the manufacturers of the genuine article.

Mr. Pierce, for the prosecution, said there was a difficulty upon this point as to proving the direct sale to the retailer.

The defendant stated that he sold the vinegar as he bought it, and he handed up to the Bench a receipt, showing from whom he bought the so-called vinegar, but the name of the manufacturer did not transpire.

The Magistrate said he knew that in some of the London districts proceedings had been taken against the manufacturers instead of against the retail dealers.

Mr. Pierce said the only or best way they could find to stop the sale was by taking proceedings against the retail dealers in the first instance, and this had been the practice in other cases.

The defendant was fined 20*s.* and costs.

At Birmingham, on July, 31 Walter Smart, greengrocer, 115 Moseley Road, and Thomas Milward Fincher, druggist, 37 Grange Road, were summoned for selling vinegar not of the nature, quality, and substance of the article demanded, on April 13. The cases were before the Bench in May last, but were adjourned pending the recent appeal in another case to Quarter Sessions. In this instance the analyst's certificate stated that the samples contained 80 per cent. of pyroligneous acid.

Mr. Jacques, who appeared for the defendants, said that a test-case had been heard at Quarter Sessions, and thoroughly thrashed out. The decision was against the sellers of the vinegar, and the defendants would, therefore,

plead guilty. There was no desire to infringe the law, and defendants would take care not to offend again.

The defendants were each fined 20s. and costs.

AN OLIVE-OIL CONTRACT.—IMPORTANT QUESTION OF CUSTOM.

MR. COMMISSIONER KERR in the City of London Court on Monday had before him the case of Marshall and another *v.* Blumann, in the course of which an important question as to the customs prevailing in the olive-oil market was raised. The action was brought by the plaintiffs, Messrs. Marshall & French, brokers, 37 Mincing Laue, E.C., who sought to recover from the defendants, Messrs. Blumann & Stern (Limited), Russian-oil merchants, 43 London Wall, E.C., the sum of 36*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* for eight barrels of Saffi olive oil purchased upon their order.

Mr. J. E. Banks was counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Bonner for the defendants.

In opening, Mr. Banks said that the plaintiffs in February last told the defendants that they could supply them with certain Saffi olive oil, and on February 13 the plaintiffs offered seven tons at 36*l.* 10*s.* per tun. The defendants wrote back, ordering one tun, for which they enclosed an official order. The order ran:—"Please hand us delivery-order for eight barrels Saffi olive oil to sample sent us 23rd ult., at 36*l.* 10*s.* per tun ex wharf, less 2½ per cent., usual terms." Upon the plaintiffs receiving that they went into the market and bought from Messrs. Sitzler the oil required, and in the ordinary course of business they sent a bought-note to the defendants and a sold-note to Messrs. Sitzler. The bought-note stated that the transaction was entered into upon "customary allowances and conditions," and the money was "payable by cash fourteen days, or on delivery." Those words as to when the money was payable meant, according to the custom of the olive-oil market, that the amount was payable on the Saturday following the expiration of the fourteen days from the date of the contract. If delivery was required earlier, then the sum was payable upon delivery of the goods. But delivery was not required earlier in this case, and on March 4 the plaintiffs sent an invoice for the goods by their collector, who was told to call on March 6, which was on a Monday. On March 4, the prompt-day, the plaintiffs paid their sellers because, according to the custom of the olive-oil market, they were bound to do so. On Monday, March 6, when the collector came round, the defendants took an objection to the form of the contract, or rather to the construction of it, and the plaintiffs wrote:—"If you will kindly refer to our contract for olive oil, you will find it says cash on delivery, or in fourteen days. We do business on no other terms, and must ask you to kindly hand us cheque against delivery-order, as usual."

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: The plaintiffs acted as brokers. How can they sue?

Mr. Banks replied that they had paid their principals for the olive oil, which they were bound to do, and the oil was now on the plaintiffs' hands. They had been saddled with it.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he noticed that the contract said "any dispute arising out of this contract to be settled by arbitration."

Mr. Bonner stated that the defendants offered to submit the dispute to arbitration, as provided for in the contract, but they were not going to raise that point now. The custom of the olive-oil market was not as stated by Mr. Banks.

Mr. Banks, continuing, said the plaintiffs were instructed to buy goods in the olive-oil market, therefore the defendants must be held to be bound by all the usages and customs of that market. He knew the contract did not state so; but if an oil-broker was employed to go into a particular market, whether it was so stated on the contract or not, the person for whom the broker acted was bound by the rules of that particular market. The plaintiffs had conformed to the rules of the market by paying for the olive oil, and they now asked the defendants to pay them; but they had refused.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr inquired what the defence to the action was.

Mr. Bonner replied that he should first raise the point that the plaintiffs could not sue because they were brokers. But the defence to the action really was that no tender of the

delivery-order was made until after the time of the prompt had expired, which was fourteen days. The delivery-order ought to be tendered within the fourteen days, and in this case the defendants had no delivery-order tendered during that time, or, indeed, at all. The bargain, if there ever was one, was at an end, therefore; and the plaintiffs had no right of action.

Mr. Banks said that it was on March 6 that they wrote to the defendants asking for a cheque against the delivery-order.

Mr. Bonner remarked that that was too late.

Mr. Banks: Our collector took round the delivery-order on March 4, and if you had been prepared you could have had it then.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: I cannot see how the plaintiffs' case can succeed. All the customs of the olive-oil market cannot substitute one man for another, and make a broker a principal.

Mr. Marshall, one of the plaintiffs, was then called, and he asserted that the delivery-order was sent before the expiration of the fourteen days' prompt. He gave instructions for the clerk who took the delivery-order not to leave it without a cheque, because he did not know the defendant's firm. It was the invariable rule in the olive-oil market to exchange a cheque for the goods purchased.

In cross-examination the plaintiff said he had not resold the oil when the defendants did not take it. He believed the market price had gone down, for at that time the price of olive oil was only 32*l.* per tun, although the quality was the same as that which he sold to the defendants. On March 6, when the price was 34*l.* 10*s.* per tun, the defendants told him they could do better by buying elsewhere. They did not send an advice before they sent the collector with the delivery-order on March 4. That was not usual. On March 4, they wrote and said:—"The enclosed invoice is quite correct. Olive oil is always gauged by the City gauger, and searched for dirt allowance by an oil-cooper. Our collector will call for a cheque on Monday." Their collector had called the same day the letter was written. He could not get the delivery-order from his sellers until he had paid for the oil, and he did not pay for it until March 4. It was not the practice of the oil-market, when he bought oil, to allow fourteen days' credit after the prompt-day. That was never done. He was an oil-broker, and only worked to earn his commission. They were not bound, according to the custom of the trade, to tender the delivery-order before the prompt-day, unless it was required.

Mr. Sitzler, colonial broker and oil-merchant, of Eastcheap, E.C., said he sold the olive oil in question to the plaintiffs. The custom was, as stated by the plaintiff, to pay against documents, either before the prompt-day or at the expiration of the prompt. They themselves were paid by the plaintiffs for the oil in question on the prompt-day. It was not the custom to hand over delivery-orders for oil without the cash.

Mr. R. S. Ripley, of the firm of Ripley, Roberts & Co., colonial brokers, said after his thirty-five years' experience of the oil-trade, in his view the words "payable by cash fourteen days, or on delivery," were very well known on the oil-market as bearing the interpretation put on them by the plaintiffs. The buying broker always had to pay the seller on the prompt-day.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said, if that were so, the plaintiffs were not brokers at all.

Mr. Peter Anderson, secretary of the defendant company, was called for the defence. He had had seven or eight years' experience, he said, of the oil-trade in London. The custom of the trade was generally expressed in these words:—"To be taken and paid for by cash within fourteen days." The custom was for the seller to hand over the delivery-order to the merchant at the expiration of the prompt.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said the witness's view of the custom was that the broker took his chance of being paid.

The witness said that was not so. The custom with brokers and merchants who were well known on the market was, instead of asking for the cash against the delivery-order, to hand them the order, and the purchaser paid for it.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr pointed out that the evidence as to custom varied, and if it was a variable custom, then it was no custom at all.

Mr. Bonner urged that it was a practice rather than a custom.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: You are not to tell me that there can be a custom compelling a man to give a delivery-order except he gets his money in exchange. That would be absurd.

The witness added that if the oil was not tendered within the prompt—and that was the case here, the delivery-order having been tendered, according to them, on March 6, and not on March 4—the contract was at an end. The delivery-order came too late. If the order had been tendered before the prompt, they would not have refused it on that account. Their case all along had been that they were not to pay for fourteen days after the delivery.

Mr. Moritz Blumann, managing director of the defendant company, was quite sure that the delivery-order was not tendered to him as was alleged by the plaintiffs' clerk. They asked, he said, at the outset to have the delivery-order sent to them at once, and had it been sent they would have paid at once. As a matter of fact, they wanted the oil very badly, and as it did not come, and as they could not get it, they had to make other arrangements. In cross-examination he said he did not know that by sending for the oil they could have had it at any time. But it was not their business to send for the oil.

Mr. George Mordaunt, partner in the firm of Mordaunt Brothers, oil-brokers, gave evidence as to the custom of the trade with regard to delivery-orders. With firms of good repute they generally gave them the delivery-orders, without necessarily taking a cheque in exchange.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said the practice in this particular branch of commerce was the same as in every other sphere of business life. If a purchaser was known to be perfectly good he could get the delivery-order, and the seller could rely on getting his cheque. But in strict law the seller was not bound to part with the delivery-order without the money.

The witness added that if the prompt-day was on a Saturday, and no delivery-order was tendered until Monday, then there was no contract.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: You condescend to make your custom conform with the law of England. That is very condescending.

In cross-examination the witness said that supposing a man sent in an invoice two days before the prompt, and the purchaser took objection to the invoice, the seller was still bound to tender the delivery-order, although a dispute was going on.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said upon the evidence he must find for the defendants. As to the plaintiffs' right to sue, even if judgment had been given for them, they could not have recovered the full value of the oil. They could only have recovered the amount of the difference in price at the time of the contract and when the delivery-order was tendered.

Mr. Banks: It is not my oil, really.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: You make yourself the principal by paying for it. You cannot alter the law.

Mr. Bonner said there was no difference in the price of the oil at the times indicated.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said if that were so the damages would only have been nominal. But that did not arise now. He must find a verdict for the defendants with costs, but the plaintiffs would have leave to re-try the case before a jury, if they were so inclined.

Mr. Banks said they would adopt that course.

HADIDA AND ANOTHER *v.* W. B. FORDHAM & SONS (LIMITED).

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Tuesday, August 1, Mr. Justice Romer had before him the trial of this action, which was brought by the plaintiffs, who carry on business at Liverpool and in London, against the defendants, who trade at York Road, London, for an injunction restraining the defendants from using the word "Pynka" in connection with polishing-paste in such a way as to lead to the belief that the defendants' goods were those of the plaintiffs' syndicate, and, consequently, an infringement of the plaintiffs' trade-mark. The defence admitted that a mistake had been made by a warehouse man, but said that this had been put right. It was denied that there was any intention to deceive or that any deception had, in fact, taken

place, and submitted that the action was frivolous and vexatious. Evidence was given in support of the plaintiffs' case and of the defendants'.

Mr. R. Neville, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Waggett appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Chadwyck Healy, Q.C., and Mr. A. A. B. Terrell were retained for the defence.

Mr. Justice Romer said it was admitted that plaintiffs had the exclusive right to the use of the word "Pynka." The defendants on the motion in the action gave an undertaking not to use that word, and that undertaking they were willing to continue, and the plaintiffs accepted that undertaking. The only thing before him was how the costs of the action were to be borne. He wholly acquitted the defendants not only of any fraud, but of any intentional use of the word "Pynka," and it was certainly his opinion that under the circumstances the undertaking given in the motion ought not to have been published. Should the plaintiffs make any further reference to this case he thought they should do all in their power to correct any misapprehension which might have gone abroad as to this matter. It was rather hard that the defendants should have to pay the costs of this action caused by an isolated mistake on the part of their servants, but as they had declined to recognise plaintiffs' rights to the word "Pynka," they must have the costs of the action and of the motion.

WAS IT WRONGFUL DISMISSAL?

AT the Nisi Prius Court, Liverpool, on August 2, before Mr. Justice Kennedy and a special jury, the case *Aldendorff v. Murgatroyd's Ammonia Soda and Salt Syndicate (Limited)* was heard. This was an action by Herman Aldendorff, chemist and chemical-engineer, to recover under the terms of an agreement 1,500*l.* as damages for wrongful dismissal from his position of manager of the defendant company's works in Cheshire. When the company was formed in 1891 the plaintiff was engaged to construct the works and to conduct the manufacture of soda-ash, and the allegation was that three months after the works had started plaintiff was wrongfully dismissed, his agreement being that he was to retain his position for ten years.

After plaintiff had given his evidence the parties arrived at a settlement.

Mr. Gully, Q.C., M.P., stated that in any event the defendants would have made no imputation upon either the ability or business character of the plaintiff.

Mr. Bigham said that the plaintiff had to a great extent been induced to accept the terms offered because any charges upon his capacity or honour or integrity were withdrawn.

Mr. Gully: They have never been made.

The case was then withdrawn from the jury.

UNSTAMPED QUACK MEDICINES.

ON Thursday last, Miles Beck, a travelling quack doctor, was convicted at Halifax, before Henry Wood, D.D., and Joshua Horton, Esq., two of her Majesty's justices of the peace, in the penalty of 20*l.* for vending four separate medicines without having stamped labels affixed thereto, as directed by an Act of Parliament made in the 24th year of the reign of her present Majesty; but, being his first offence, that sum was mitigated to 10*l.*, which was immediately paid.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE IRISH PHARMACY ACT.

ON Wednesday, in the Dublin Police Courts, Mrs. Anna Rupert, of 74 Grafton Street, Dublin, was summoned, at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, for that she, on June 8, 1893, did sell and keep open shop for the retail and dispensing of certain poison, known as "Rupert's Skin-tonic," which is sold at 10*s.* 6*d.* per bottle, contrary to the Pharmacy Act of 1875, she not being a duly qualified person under the Act. There was another summons by the same complainants against Mr. Francis Leonard, general merchant, Clanbrassel Street, for having sold Kay's essence of linseed, he not being duly licensed. The prosecutions appeared to create a great deal of interest amongst the members of the Pharmaceutical Society. Several experts

were brought over from England to give evidence for the defence in the Kay's linseed case.

Mr. E. A. Ennis (instructed by Mr. John Ennis) said he appeared on behalf of the defendant Anna Rupert, and handed in a certificate signed by Dr. P. C. Smyly to the effect that Mrs. Rupert was so ill that she could not attend the Court, and he therefore was obliged to apply for an adjournment of the case till next week, when he would undertake to go on with the case.

Mr. Clay (Messrs. Casey & Clay) appeared on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society. He said it was exceedingly inconvenient to have the case adjourned. He had come over that morning specially from London on behalf of the Society, but of course he would not think of offering any opposition to the application for an adjournment, as the Society did not desire to take any advantage whatever of the defendants. It was then arranged the cases should stand till Thursday, August 10. Subsequently Mr. Jellett (instructed by Mr. Walker) entered the Court, and stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Leonard, and had just heard that the case had been postponed behind his back.

Mr. Byrne said the case had been fixed for 12 o'clock, and it was not his fault if counsel did not attend.

Mr. Jellett said that if he had been present he certainly would not have been a party to the adjournment. His client wished to have the case disposed of at once, and it was while his solicitor was actually across at the library of the Four Courts bringing him over that the case was adjourned.

Mr. Byrne said that Mr. Clay had gone away, and in his absence he could not alter the ruling he had made. Besides, there was another consideration that weighed with him. On a former occasion Mr. Leonard had been fined by Mr. Swifte for a similar offence, and on that occasion he gave an undertaking in court that he would not sell any more of these patent or proprietary medicines, and therefore he would wish Mr. Swifte to deal with this case also.

Mr. Jellett: On the last occasion that the case was before the Court there was no defence gone into. We are anxious to go on with the case now, because we have brought over witnesses from England, and it will be a great expense and inconvenience to keep them here.

Mr. Byrne: I must adhere to my former decision, and let the cases stand till Thursday week, as it is only right that Mr. Swifte, my brother Magistrate, who originally heard the case, which is the subject of an appeal to the Lord-Lieutenant, should hear this case, and that I should not be called on to review his judgment.

Later. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Byrne, sent for Mr. Clay, and informed him that he had changed his previous decision not to hear the case of the Society v. Leonard, and that he would now hear it on Friday, in order to accommodate the English witnesses.

Mr. Clay protested against this alteration of date, as he had urged the Magistrate to hear the case that morning, and had notified to him that he had to leave Dublin for London that evening. Mr. Byrne persisting in hearing the case himself on Friday next, Mr. Clay would not undertake that the Society would appear on Friday.

The Pharmaceutical Council have decided not to appear until the date fixed originally by Mr. Byrne—Thursday, August 10.

Business Changes.

MR. JOHN SMITH, chemist, Aberlour, Banffshire, has erected a new double-fronted shop in which he is now carrying on his chemist's and grocery business.

MESSRS. STEVENSON & HOWELL announce that they have taken over the business of G. Vogt & Co., manufacturing chemists, 20 Sherwood Street, Piccadilly, W., and have secured the services of their late manager, Mr. T. West Carmie.

MOTHER AND BABY.—Magnesium sulphate, according to Dr. Suckling, administered as a purgative to the mother, also causes looseness in the nursing, while senna, cascara, and aloes rarely affect the child's bowels.

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deeds of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1867. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision in the Act making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Duggan, William Henry, 91 Upper Street, Philips Road, and 95 Barber Road, Sheffield, druggist, grocer, and drysalter. Trustee, James Tasker, 43 Barber Road, Sheffield (poor-rate collector). Dated, July 21; filed, July 22. Unsecured liabilities, 282*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; estimated net assets, 141*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*. Assignment upon trust to realise with a view to payment of 10*s.* in the pound, debtor covenanting to make up deficiency (if any) within three months from date hereof. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Ellam, Jones & Co., Derby	15	7	4
Evans, Lescher & Webb, London	14	16	8
Hirst, Brooke & Co., Leeds	20	13	0
Tasker, James, Sheffield	137	1	6
Tobit & Sons, Hull	13	19	10

Kendal, Richard, 64 Oak Mount Terrace, Westgate, Burnley, dentist. Trustees: George Farrer, 21 and 23 Nicholas Street, Burnley, accountant. Dated, July 20; filed, July 26. Unsecured liabilities, 32*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; estimated net assets, 10*l.*. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Farrer, Geo., Burnley	55	0	0
Hartley, John, Barnoldswick	14	0	6
Kendal, Barnoldswick	55	0	0
Midland Dental Manufacturing Company, Birmingham	14	0	0
Nuttall & Co., Manchester	88	4	8
Townson, Mrs., Barnoldswick	33	0	0

Knowles, Joseph William, 285 Normanton Road, Derby, dental surgeon and drug-seller. Trustee, Thomas H. Harrison, 16 Wardwick, Derby, accountant. Dated July 23; filed August 1. Unsecured liabilities, 282*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*. Estimated net assets, 139*l.*. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Crompton & Evans, Union Banking Co., Derby	33	0	0
Daniels, R., Derby	11	17	7
Gibbs, Cayan & Co., Wednesbury	11	11	4
Hodgkinson, Preston & King, London	13	19	6
Kemp & Co., Horncastle	25	5	4
Lofthouse & Latimer, Hull	17	16	0
May, Roberts & Co.	14	18	6
Payne, —, Leicester	10	0	0
The Chemist's Association, London	29	12	5
Trott & Co., Birmingham	17	17	0

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Heygate, W. H., and Cross, E. J., physicians and surgeons, under the style of Heygate & Cross, Cosham and Southwick, Hants.

Hulke, F. B., and Lovell, W. F., surgeons and general practitioners, under the style of Hulke & Lovell, Deal and Walmer.

Stirzaker, S. E., and Burnhill, J., chemical manufacturers, under the style of Stirzaker & Burnhill.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Wells, Shadrach, Spencer's Villa, Sunderland Road, and Gilestate Moor, near Durham, aerated and mineral water manufacturer.

Williams, Alfred Spencer, Llanrhaidr yn Moelant, Deubigshire, chemist and druggist.

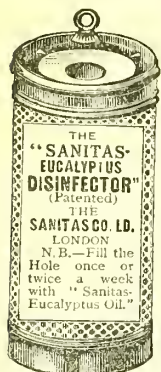
ADJUDICATIONS.

Stirzaker, Sam Edward, Hightown Heights, Liversedge, chemical manufacturer.

Tibbatts, Albert, Birmingham, druggist and drysalter.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Brooks, Walter Reginald, Liverpool and Fairfield, aerated-water manufacturer, trading with Arthur Attewell as Brooks & Co.—discharge suspended for one month, ended July 30, 1893.



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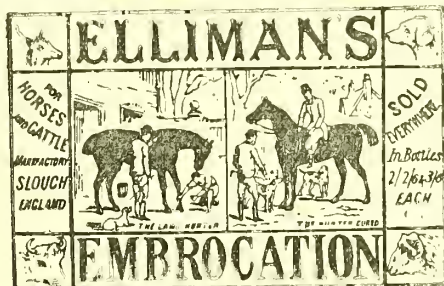
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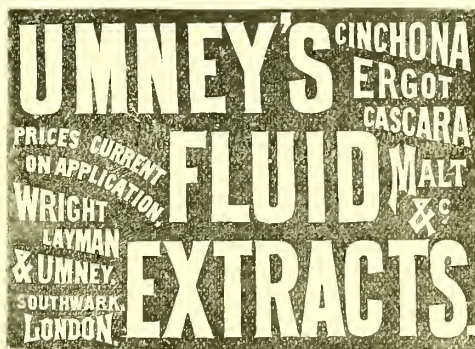
See first page, inside of front cover, of this issue, for latest particulars.

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PURE FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	16/	1 cwt. carriage paid; or 7, 14 & 28 lbs. free on rail Lond.
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Special connexion amongst Doctors
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Editorial Comments.

A MEDICAL WEEK.

THE interests of medical men this week are largely centred in Newcastle-on-Tyne. There the British Medical Association has met, and many hundreds of medical men have come together for a brief respite from their labours of visitation, to hear what progress is reported in medical science, and to see how pharmacy is aiding in the alleviation of suffering. Pharmacists take no part in the proceedings, but there is a growing interest in the trade regarding the exhibition which, under the name of "Annual Museum," brings together a fairly representative collection of pharmaceutical products from the more enterprising manufacturing houses. There is still room for greater attention to these exhibitions on the part of the trade. They happen to be the only means available to many medical practitioners for acquainting themselves with what is progressive in prescribing, and to follow that up with advantage dispensing chemists should also come into touch with the exhibitions. If the drug-trade is to do medical dispensing for the public, and replace the still too great practice in that department which doctors perform, chemists should be ready to anticipate the latest ideas of doctors, and, as these are presented to them in those exhibitions, be familiar with what is new. This may be against time-honoured notions of the educated pharmacist's personal professional capabilities, but it is business, and the only way

that the pharmacist may keep pace with the changes of the day. We, therefore, present in graphic form our impressions of the museum which was opened on Tuesday, and recommend a careful study of it by the trade. Perhaps in the near future when the British Pharmaceutical Association abandons its advanced scientific brother the British Association, it may be worth consideration whether it would not be profitable to follow in the wake of the medical body, and thereby secure a continuation of the museum for the benefit of pharmacists. It would be a popular feature of the pharmaceutical meeting, we feel sure.

The British Medical Association is now a powerful body, numbering nearly 15,000 members, with active branches throughout the whole of the British Empire. There is evidence that there is a set at the head of the management who rule matters much as they like, but that is the fate of most organisations of the kind, and members forget it when they come to discuss the abstract principles of their science. The Association's yearly income is over 34,000*l.*, and last year a surplus of 5,000*l.* was added to the investments, bringing them up to 37,000*l.*, but the actual assets are fully 13,000*l.* more than that. We are therefore dealing with a rich as well as numerically powerful body.

The departments of its operations which particularly affect pharmacy are legal and therapeutical. It was its Parliamentary Bills Committee who directly moved the Pharmaceutical Society to institute the proceedings now known to history as the chlorodyne-case. For that, as may be supposed, the committee take good credit in their report to the annual meeting. After summarising the facts of the case, and the immediate results of the High Court decision, the committee indite the following significant passage:—

The only question remaining relates to the mode of enforcing the law. It is not yet quite clear whether that should be the duty of the authorities representing the general public, or whether it should be left altogether to the Pharmaceutical Society. The further action of the Public Prosecutor in that respect has been limited by the directions given to the officers of the Treasury by the Attorney-General—first, to prosecute only in the event of a particular preparation being really poisonous or dangerous on the ground of poisonous ingredients; and, secondly, that the mere presence of a poisonous ingredient, if not in sufficient quantity to make the article sold poisonous, would not be sufficient to justify proceedings under the 17th section of the Act.

Here the instructions of the Attorney-General give the committee ground for warning that the Pharmacy Act may still be "frittered away," for it is the amount of a poison in a preparation which really forms the *crux* of the "poisonous-preparation" difficulty. The committee also fear that the Pharmaceutical Society are acting upon the Attorney-General's instruction, whereby this duty under the 15th section of the Act may also be so carried out that evasion of the law will escape the repression of the law which is desirable. Therefore, the committee propose to keep a sharp eye on the administration of the Pharmacy Act. We have now reached a point in this matter in which a medical body can be of some real assistance to pharmacists. Pharmacists have not the knowledge which will enable us to fix the limits of what is a dangerous and poisonous quantity of any of the scheduled poisons: all that we can do is to use the "wise discretion" which the President of the Pharmaceutical Society speaks about. If it is desirable to fix limits, as the committee appear to suggest, why do they not draft a schedule of such limits, naming minimum quantities of poisons which require the label when put in "preparations"? The committee also threaten the exemption of patented medicines owing to the increasing application for patents by manufacturers of preparations con-

taining poisons, because such proceeding in its ultimate consequences is "utterly inconsistent with the objects of the Patent Law and of the Pharmacy Act." This looks well, but will not bear inquiry, and it is questionable if it would be wise to raise the question in Parliament by any proposal to amend the Pharmacy Act. The committee do not propose to do that—in fact, they propose nothing.

Turning to the therapeutical part of the Association's work, we find that encouragement, in the form of grants, has been extended to twenty investigators during the year. Much of the work done has been purely physiological, and behind the brief reports in some cases we cannot fail to see much suffering inflicted upon animals, but with what useful purpose to man does not yet appear. In therapeutics, Professor Cash has studied the Taiba arrow-poison, which he obtained from Mr. E. M. Holmes, and has found it to be an energetic heart-poison. If strophanthus had not started from similar work, we should feel inclined to question the necessity of experimenting with arrow-poisons on animals. Dr. John Gordon has found that piperazine has a solvent action upon calculi and uric acid—a corroboration of a known fact. Dr. E. Mansel Sympson has continued his experiments on the ferment of remarkable glycolytic power which he obtained from sheep's pancreas; but on this occasion he has experimented with Mr. F. B. Bengers's essence of pancreatic juice, and finds that it acts in presence of glucose precisely the same as ferments made from fresh sweetbreads. Mr. Bengers is fortunate in having the aid of so powerful an Association to prove the efficacy of his popular preparation. The "Therapeutic Committee" is not a new addition to our materia medica, but a committee of medical men who investigate special subjects by circulation. During the past year they have conducted an inquiry into the frequency and importance of the ill-effects alleged to attend the use of phenazone (antipyrin), acetanilide (antifebrin), and phenacetin as antipyretic and analgesic agents; and it appears from reports received that both the frequency and importance of these ill effects have been considerably exaggerated. The predominant opinion is that, with due care, especially as regards the initial dosage, ill effects other than those connected with idiosyncrasy, are extremely infrequent, of little or no importance, and are not of such a character as to limit in any material way the usefulness of the drugs. This conclusion does not so fully apply to antifebrin, the action of which has been frequently followed by ill effects. In the case of antifebrin the dosage employed has in the majority of cases been too large.

Such is some of the work of the internal organisation of the Association. While we write, the Sections are still engaged in the reading and discussion of papers affecting all departments of medical and surgical practice, and we must postpone consideration of that work.

LE DOCTEUR PASCAL.

WE have often been surprised at the almost entire absence from modern fiction of pharmacists or experimental chemists. One would think that the science of chemistry and the multitude of interesting problems with which its votaries are constantly confronted would long ago have been laid tributary by the novelist, especially as the subject is plastic enough to be treated with equal success from a realistic as from an idealist—or, for the matter of that, if the school were not out of fashion, a romantic—standpoint. Nevertheless, the chemist is almost an unknown person to our fiction-purveyors. Thackeray actually went out of his way to jeer at the "apothecary" as an utterly impossible hero of romance, and though we are given to understand

that Mr. Pendennis, senior, did not disdain to gather a competence in the hybrid character of surgeon-apothecary, that gentleman is kept discreetly in the background by the novelist Dickens and other writers likewise mention the pharmacist only as a fit subject for more or less ribald jest. To be sure, they wrote of the days before the Pharmaceutical Society had sprung into being, but later writers have treated the pharmacist no better. The cause for this neglect no doubt lies in the well-known modesty of our younger authors and their notorious diffidence in writing about things they do not understand. Therefore, until the time when a writer, armed *cap à pie* with a knowledge of his subject gathered in the laboratory and the shop, springs forth from the very loins of pharmacy, we shall probably look in vain for a pharmaceutical novel.

Medical men hardly fare better at the hands of the novelist. It is true that where one does occur sporadically in fiction he is usually treated with more respect, and allowed a more responsible position in the cast of the story, than the pharmacist; but his professional functions are invariably discreetly generalised or presented, of set purpose, in an obfuscated manner intended to impress the reader with the conviction that the author could tell you much more about the professional aspects of his subject if he thought fit. Who, for instance, ever heard of a doctor in English fiction doing his own dispensing?

In French literature the gaps to which we have alluded are equally serious. Balzac, indeed, wrote a whole novel purporting to deal with the life of a country doctor, but the book contains precious little about the hero's professional career. Zola has now, to some extent, supplied the hiatus, for his last novel, "Le Docteur Pascal," has for its central figure an elderly medical man, who is, moreover, of special interest from a pharmaceutical point of view on account of a certain preparation of his which, if he had not been a perfect muff in business-matters, he would probably have "worked" as a speciality, or sold to a company for a good round sum.

"Le Docteur Pascal" is the twentieth and closing story in the series descriptive of the natural and social history of the Rougon-Macquart family. A member of this family forms the central figure of each novel. At the beginning of the story we find Dr. Pascal Rougon, the hero of the present work, a virtuous bachelor on the shady side of 60, living quietly upon the modest revenue of a capital invested through a local family lawyer, devoting his time to the investigation of the laws of heredity and other scientific studies. The doctor's modest home is in the south-eastern corner of France, "where the night breezes are charged with the odour of thyme and lavender from the hills," and life generally is easy and pleasant. The genial precursor of Lombroso and Mantegazza no longer practises his profession for lucre, but patients still seek him out, and if they pay him voluntarily (he never sends in a bill, and his services go mostly unrequited) he throws the money pell-mell into a drawer of an antique press in his workroom. In that same press Pascal keeps the "dossiers," or *curricula vitæ* of the members of his family. Collectively the Rougon-Macquart represent pretty well all the vices and most of the virtues of humanity, and Pascal, like the scientific vampire he is, has classified and ticketed them all, extenuating nothing nor setting down aught in malice, from Angélique Rougon, the saint, to Nana, the grievous sinner. His mother, a pious and wealthy old lady of 85, does not like her son's goings on. She eyes the "dossiers" askance, for she knows that Pascal, who has in him a good deal of the party described by Wordsworth who would "peep and botanise upon his mother's grave," has her own career docketed and pigeon-

holed among the rest, as a sort of mental pemmican to be published ultimately in the great work on heredity upon which he is engaged. After Pascal's tragic death, by the way, the old lady succeeds in burning all the manuscripts, and lives happily to the end of her allotted span.

Heredity, however, is but the off-horse of the doctor's double hobby. For days Pascal locks himself up in his bedroom-laboratory, to the disgust of his house-mates whom no other sound reaches from the sanctum than the muffled thud of the pestle. In his room Pascal "devotes himself to special preparations of which he speaks to no one"; but the secret is partially revealed when the old servant declines to pay the butcher's bill on account of the enormous sums charged in it for sheep's brains which have been ordered by the doctor. Pascal pays for the sheep's brains out of the money lying *perdu* in the press, and thus avoids an acute domestic crisis.

And now for the darksome mystery. While immersed in the study of the heredity of phthisis Pascal has suddenly become convinced of the possibility of discovering a treatment that will eradicate all diseases to which flesh is heir, and has thrown himself into this line of research, "in the mad and noble hope of regenerating humanity." "To give strength—that was the whole problem; for imparting physical vigour meant imparting will, enlarging the brain, and consolidating the other organs." No Yankee medicine-man could have put it more convincingly than this simple French scientist.

Pascal's method, reduced to plain language, is simply that which has been made notorious in real life by Dr. Brown-Séquard, of Paris, and the details of which are matters of contemporary history. Only, instead of preparing his extract from that part of the anatomy of the ram actually employed by Brown-Séquard, Zola (is it owing to motives of delicacy?) makes Pascal use the brain of the animal only. A medical work of the fifteenth century has given the doctor his idea, and he elaborates it in the pale clear light of modern science, by crushing his brains (the mutton ones) in a mortar, moistening with distilled water, decanting, and filtering. He then administers (apparently *per os*) to some of his patients this extract, "mixed with Malaga wine," without appreciable result. Disappointment ensues, followed by another sudden inspiration. A Pravaz syringe is brought into play, and the doctor experiments upon himself in the first instance. The effect is startling. He feels rejuvenated, and the "joy of living inundates him." Straightway he orders from Paris a large syringe holding 5 grammes, and enters upon a career of subcutaneous injections all round, to the extreme gratification of his patients, and the mortification of the devout, who see in the whole thing naught but a "Devil's kitchen." The career of the remedy, however, is not one of unalloyed success. A patient is killed by some impurity in the liquid, and Pascal himself begins to doubt his invention, admitting that it is still in the crude stage. Meanwhile the doctor has fallen in love with his niece, who becomes to him what Abishag the Shunammite was unto the age-stricken King of Israel.

There is a scene of death by spontaneous combustion of one of the characters, who, for apace and all, might have been lifted out of the pages of Dickens; but, apart from its sensational exereescences, the book contains chapters as touching as any written by Zola—which is saying much, for the great novelist is by no means simply the brutal wallower in filth which many respectable people hold him to be. An English edition of "Le Docteur Pascal" has, we believe, just been published. It is probably bowdlerised, for the book is not one which, as the French say, the mother will permit her daughter to read, and among English publishers the fear of

excommunication at bookstalls and in circulating-libraries is still exceeding great.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.

ON Wednesday, the Pharmaceutical Council adjourned until October. This is in accordance with a time-honoured custom: the meeting is called, but it is understood that none respond—a perfectly regular proceeding, and one which the onlooker is tempted to suggest might be followed oftener than once a year, considering that much of the public business is of such a purely formal character that it might well be transacted by a local quorum, and thus save provincial members the trouble and the Society their expenses in coming up to London. The suggestion may appear intensely reactionary to those who know that *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* is no friend to centralisation, and abhors anything which favours of cliquism, “arrangements,” or committeeism: but all the business has now been so admirably sorted that controversial matters are kept for the quiet of the committee-room, and only routine business for the public. So with a little more sorting those things which absolutely require the wisdom of the whole could be gathered together for, say, a quarterly meeting—allowing the local members to elect associates, authorise salaries, receive the librarian's report, and so forth monthly, and thus the machine would not become overburdened with web. We throw out the suggestion as a feasible one, because eight of the members were not present on Wednesday, and at least six of those present could have been spared for all that was done in public.

It may not have struck the trade generally that the Society is growing rich again. But it is. This week the Council find themselves with 2,000*l.* which they do not know what to do with, and accordingly have placed it in the bank on deposit. We did not hesitate to expose the reckless expenditure of 25,000*l.* (the accumulation of several decades) on buildings, so it is but fair that we should give the Council equal credit for saving now that they have begun seriously. There are two circumstances which have helped to give a turn to the financial position. One of these is not likely to be observed by any but those who scrutinise the financial statements carefully—that is, the rigid economy which is practised all round in the Society's work. That, doubtless, was started of necessity, and it is continued because it is practicable. The second circumstance is, of course, the augmented Minor fee, which, as we recently pointed out, was instituted in the supposition that the examination under the new code would cost more; but, as it has actually turned out, it costs less. The Society have, therefore, benefited in two ways, and we hope that some day the surpluses will become so embarrassing as to require reconstruction of the fees.

The Council have approved of the proposal of the Scotch Executive to extend the Edinburgh premises by erecting new examination-rooms there. This will involve the expenditure of, say, 3,000*l.*, the initial estimate of 2,225*l.* covering only builder's work. It is ten years since the Society acquired the Edinburgh property at something like two-thirds of its market value, and the two rooms then furnished for examination-purposes were good enough for the old conditions; but now they are utterly inadequate, it being impossible to take more than twelve candidates in the laboratory at a time, and that is four more than was originally contemplated. As it is the first duty of the Society to make proper provisions for the examinations, the proposed extension is imperative, and we fail to understand why some members of the Council make it the opportunity for urging an extension of membership in Scotland, as if

the drug-trade there were expected to pay for the examination-rooms. The examination-fees do that, and it is the obligation of the Society to make adequate provision for the Board's work. Apart from this, it may be questioned if the Society is as strong anywhere in the provinces as it is in Scotland, and in contributions to the progress of pharmacy from the rank-and-file of pharmacists the branch has lately outstripped headquarters.

The only other business of importance which came before the Council dealt with the awards to students. It is peculiarly fitting that the Hanbury medal is to go this year to the United States, and is to be received by so worthy a pharmacognosist as Professor Maisch, of Philadelphia. He is a man who has done a great deal of hard, honest work in *matéria medica* without much flourish; he has worked well for education, and as permanent Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association is as highly respected a pharmacist as there is in the States. The award will be well appreciated there, and its bestowal at the International Pharmaceutical Congress, following the precedent when Flückiger received the first medal, will certainly be a welcome addition to the proceedings. All along the line the awards to young students have exceptional interest this year; there were more and better candidates for the Bell Scholarships, special eagerness on the part of finished men for higher education in the shape of research, and a lady takes the Council's silver medal in the competition amongst pharmaceutical chemists for the blue ribbon of the year. These are good signs, for while the spirit of emulation is with us, while there is an earnest desire for the highest standard of knowledge, pharmacy is surely a thing worth living for and working in.

THE NUMBER OF CHEMISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to Kelly's Directory of Chemists and Druggists a new edition of which has just been published, the number of chemists and druggists actually in business in Great Britain is about 9,000. This leaves over 5,000 registered chemists not in business independently. They may be partners, assistants, or retired from business. Some have gone abroad, and others have gone into other occupations. The evidence of our own carefully-corrected registers, supported by Kelly, satisfies us that the number of legitimate chemists and druggists' shops in the United Kingdom is within 10,000—say, one to every 3,800 possible customers. But to this must be added the doctors, grocers, stores, and jacks-of-all-trades who sell drugs. The serious extent of this competition may be gathered from the fact that the number of persons licensed to sell patent medicines, according to the last return, was 28,746.

MAKING HISTORY.

What we take to be the largest meeting of chemists' assistants known to history was held in Paris last week. Nearly 1,000 were present, says our correspondent, and the subject of discussion was short hours. They appear to have gone about the matter in a business-like way, deciding that 9 o'clock should be the hour of closing, and if the masters do not agree to that by August 15, then they will knock off work at eight as a foretaste of what may follow. The provinces are to be wakened up to the need of reform in the matter of hours of labour. We like the way that French assistants are going about this matter. Their hours are unnecessarily long, even for gay Paris, and nothing but an extremely bad condition of things could get such a meeting as last week's one together. The fact that the leaders of the meeting recognise public interest in the matter by indicating that the public will not be put to inconvenience is a happy touch calculated to carry public sympathy with them: We feel sure that all who are in favour of pharmacies ceasing to

compete with restaurants and public-houses in the matter of hours will welcome this demonstration of young Parisian chemists, and wish them success in their project.

THE CUSTOMS OF THE OLIVE-OIL TRADE.

In our legal intelligence we report an interesting case which was tried before Mr. Commissioner Kerr this week, and in which the evidence turned almost wholly upon our old friend "the custom of the trade." To anyone not blinded by Mincing Lane prejudices, the proposition that no "custom of the trade," not even though that trade happens to be the eminently respectable olive-oil business, can override the law of the land would appear to be "expounding and obvious." But produce dealers and brokers, whenever they appear in court, have to be reminded of this elementary fact, as Commissioner Kerr did remind both defendants and plaintiffs on Monday. The trouble between Mr. Marshall and another, who came to pour out their plaint in Commissioner Kerr's unsympathetic ear, and Messrs. Blumann & Stern (Limited), arose this way:—In the beginning of this year there was a scare in the oil market, and olive oil participated in the advance. During that period of excitement the defendants bought a parcel of Saffi olive oil through the plaintiffs. The "bought note" in which the plaintiffs advised Messrs. Blumann & Stern that their contract had been executed, stated that the purchase had been made upon "customary allowances and conditions," and that the money was "payable by cash 14 days or on delivery." The plaintiffs' case was that "the custom of the trade" meant that the buyers were bound to hand a cheque in payment of the invoice on the Saturday following the expiration of the fortnight from the date of the contract, unless they demanded delivery, and tendered the cash at an earlier date. No such delivery was claimed. On March 4, the Saturday in question, Messrs. Marshall & French, instead of tendering the delivery order, sent an invoice by their collector, who was told to call again on the Monday following. On that day the buyers refused to accept the oil (the market had declined meanwhile), and Messrs. Marshall & French now sued for the amount. According to the defendants, the plaintiffs ought to have tendered the delivery order within the fortnight, and, having failed to do so, the contract was void. Witnesses were called on both sides, and their explanations of the "custom" differed to such an extent that Commissioner Kerr felt constrained to observe that if a custom varied it was no custom at all. The plaintiffs' failure to tender delivery of the oil on or before March 4 proved fatal to his case; but Commissioner Kerr was careful to add that, even had the legal tender been fulfilled, the plaintiff could only have recovered the difference in the price of the oil on the day of the contract and that when the delivery was tendered.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re GEORGE PITT (lately trading as George Pitt & Co.), Airedale Cliff, Newlay, Yorks, Gelatine-manufacturer.

THE first meeting of creditors under this failure was held on July 27, at the offices of the Official Receiver, Leeds.

The summary of accounts showed unsecured liabilities amounting to 939*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; and assets, consisting of furniture and other property, estimated at 265*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, from which 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* had to be deducted for the payment of preference creditors, leaving net assets at 263*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and a deficit of 675*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

After considerable discussion it was decided to appoint Mr. J. W. Close, accountant, as trustee, to act in conjunction with a committee of inspection.

Re THOMAS JUMP, Preston, Pill-manufacturer.

AT the Preston Bankruptcy Court, on Friday last week, this debtor asked that his examination might be closed. The Official Receiver, in reply to the Registrar, said he had no objection, and as no creditors were in attendance to oppose the application, the examination was closed.

LIQUIDATION OF STERILINE (LIMITED).

UNDER a winding-up order made last April on a creditor's petition against Steriline (Limited), accounts were issued on Thursday last by Mr. C. J. Stewart, Official Receiver, together with his observations upon the case. The accounts show gross liabilities 38,768*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, of which 33,395*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* are expected to rank, against net available assets 130*l.* 2*s.* The total deficiency as regards contributories is returned at 200,011*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* The company was incorporated in July, 1888, with a capital of 200,000*l.*, for the purpose of acquiring and working patents for the chemical antiseptic called "steriline." The whole of its subscribed capital (in addition to sums advanced) was expended upon works at Merton, the constructing, including labour, costing 17,724*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Debentures and mortgages over the property were given by the company, and, upon default being made, a receiver was appointed on behalf of the debenture-holders in June, 1892, who took possession of the company's property and effects at Merton. No fees whatever have been paid to any of the directors. The failure of the company is attributed to want of capital. The company has never done any business. The receiver for the debenture-holders has, under an order of the Court, sold the plant, machinery, &c., at Merton, but sufficient was not realised to meet the claims of the debenture-holders.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. RIGAUD & CHAPOTEAUT inform us that the sales of Santal-Midy in the United States are 360,000, and not 36,000, bottles, as our representative was informed at the World's Fair.

MESSRS. FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON, of 21 Mincing Lane, have been appointed sole agents for the sale of the G.W.N. brand of precipitated chalk, prepared by Mr. G. W. Nichols of Blackburn.

A WELL-WRITTEN pamphlet by an M.D., entitled "New Treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, and Stone Disease," produced for Messrs. A. & M. Zimmermann, has reached its second edition. It is sold by Aug. Siegle, 30 Lime Street E.C., at 6*d.* It deals principally with the action of piperazin in these diseases, but there are supplementary notes on the treatment of insomnia by chloralamid, and on the use of levulose in diabetes. A supply of the pamphlets for distribution to suitable persons can be obtained by chemists on application to any wholesale druggist.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. have had produced for them in the Chicago Exhibition some very beautiful coloured lithographic views of the principal buildings. These are so delicately tinted that they might easily be taken for water-colours. Each view bears an invitation from the firm to chemists and medical men to use the facilities provided at their stands in the Exhibition for correspondence, for writing, and for the provision of any assistance. It was the intention of the firm to distribute these views to the trade in our Summer Issue, but they arrived a few days too late. They ask us to announce that they will send specimens to any chemist who will apply for them.

PROFESSOR A. CAPPARELLI, of Catania, finds that the intra-abdominal injection of a *purée* of fresh pancreas into dogs without a pancreas greatly reduces the glycosuria. This process seems to amount to something like a transitory graft. The fact of the existence of pancreas diabetes remains; but so far the proof—at least sufficient proof—is wanting to prove the so-called "glycolytic" influence of the pancreas on the sugar of the blood.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S EXHIBITION OF DRUGS, ETC.

THE British Medical Association is holding its sixty-first annual meeting this week, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the presidency of Dr. George Hare Philipson, Professor of Medicine in the University of Durham and senior physician to the Newcastle Royal Infirmary. There seems every reason to anticipate that the meeting this year will be a sulcipient, if not a notable, success.

This is the twenty-sixth year that manufacturers and dealers have been permitted to bring their specialities before the assembled doctors. Somewhat grudgingly for many years the august professionals allowed the encampment of a few representatives of their commercial providers just outside their own precincts on the occasion of these annual gatherings. They did their best to convince themselves that nothing so vulgar as business was intended by ticketing the exhibition

THE ANNUAL MUSEUM.

The idea was that a few philanthropic gentlemen would submit specimens of what might be new in medicines and instruments simply as a matter of interest. But the "hustler" and his employers are difficult gentlemen to get out of the house when once they have set their feet inside it, and so it has come to pass that the Annual Museum has grown to be a very marked feature indeed of the British Medical Association meetings. The "Physic Fair" or the "Medicine Market" of the year would now more happily describe its character, and it should be added that it has become a most popular institution among the medical visitors themselves. And no wonder. The local committees are beginning to recognise its value as a source of revenue, while visitors and their wives find a tour of inspection a profitable as well as a pleasant occupation. Manufacturers send their most silvery-tongued representatives, and many of them have got into the habit of providing

SAMPLES AND SOUVENIRS

which in the aggregate are found to be of a fair substantial value. A pretty lady, who makes the round with the



COMING FROM THE FAIR.

talented gentleman with whose fortunes she united hers, has a very agreeable quarter of an hour. She emerges from the exhibition with a very satisfied smile, a large photograph in her hand, which serves as a tray, and on which the rest of her trophies are piled. Her learned companion displays more samples and plenty of literature bulging from his various pockets, as he meditates on this or that patient as a suitable subject for his experiments.

RANGE OF THE EXHIBITION.

The Annual Museum at Newcastle occupies several spacious halls in the College of Medicine and College of Science near by. Food and drugs exhibits are mostly arranged in the examination-hall, while instruments, books, and the overflow of the pharmaceutical exhibits find a lodging in the dissecting-room of the same College. Pathological, anatomical, and sanitary appliances are in other parts of the same building or in the College of Science near by. "Food," in the exhibition vocabulary, mostly means drink of various kinds, alcoholic beverages being certainly not excluded.

IN THE CORRIDOR.

In the entrance-hall of the College of Medicine a few exhibits are clustered. On one side of the doorway MESSRS PROCTOR, SON & CLAGUE, of Newcastle, are located. A glass case in the lower part of their stand is filled with balls of Turkey opium, which, until it is so labelled, passes for dirty—or, perhaps, fossilised—sponge. This introduces Mr. Proctor's rectified opium—that is, opium freed from narcotine and standardised to 10 per cent. of morphine. A series of tubes of granular effervescent preparations made by the firm occupy the centre of the stand, and these are flanked by a number of pharmaceutical preparations, including particularly a full series of the medicinal preparations of iron, koumiss, liquid malt, &c. The firm also exhibits stains, &c., for microscopic work.

Opposite, MESSRS. MAWSON, SWAN & WEDDELL fill a stand with "Cerebos Nutritive Table-salt," a patented compound in which the mixed phosphates found in bran are combined with fine salt. From a pamphlet distributed at this stand it appears we English people put a too great reliance on wheat-flour bread, and our Irish friends, by dependence on potatoes, are likewise in danger of deterioration. "Cerebos," by supplying the phosphates these foods lack, will preserve to us our fighting qualities. The salt is supplied in penny packets and in shilling tins.

THE FRAME-FOOD COMPANY are close by. Their products are also compounds containing the phosphatic and nutritious constituents of bran. There is a soluble extract intended for use in soups and gravies; a "Diet" which is a cooked food, which may be used with milk or water; a jelly, made from the Frame-food extract and cane sugar, which may serve as jam; and "Frame-food Stamina-tablets."

HOFF'S Malt Extract was in evidence in this corridor, as was also PEARSON'S Vivo and Malt-wine, while MESSRS. FELTOE & SMITH (LIMITED) were dispensing draughts of their "Specialité Lime-juice Cordial," or, for those who cared for a sharper beverage, "Specialité" lemon-squash with soda-water. Space had apparently been reserved for MESSRS. BRADY & MARTIN in this locality, for on a large mahogany board a golden legend announced that Brady & Martin's exhibition was at their works opposite. This invitation was not quite to the taste of some of the other exhibitors, and it is obviously a system which, if carried far, would soon undermine the exhibition proper. Those who visited Messrs. Brady & Martin's works found a very complete and stylishly-equipped pharmaceutical laboratory with drug-warehouses above, and show-rooms for surgical instruments and scientific apparatus. The buildings were erected about three years ago.

IN THE EXAMINATION-HALL

upstairs were the principal pharmaceutical exhibits. The room was well filled, but not inconveniently crowded, and manufacturers had vied with each other in setting out their goods to the best advantage. The result was a really bright and picturesque display, for modern pharmacy has plenty of colour about it, and glass bottles in graceful forms set off pills, tabloids, capsules, and fluid extracts most effectively.

At 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning every article was in place, and every stand complete. It may be remarked that a number of applicants were unable to get the amount of space they had asked for. On one side of the entrance MESSRS. JOHN RICHARDSON & Co., of Leicester, made a brave show. Mr. Reginald Richardson and a couple of lieutenants were present to give information, and specimens of the multitudinous medicinal specialities of the firm were submitted. The coated pills in various tints looked very tempting, and capsules, empty and full, which are now a leading line with the firm, were made prominent. A variety of capsuled horse-

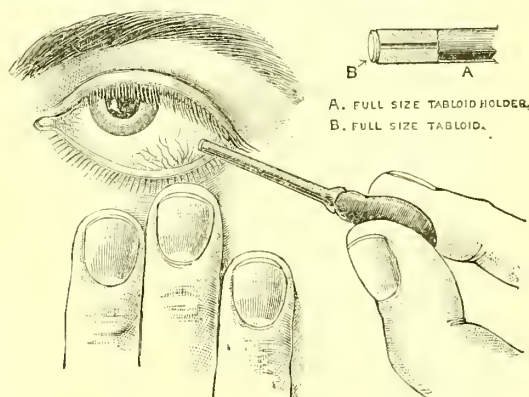
balls appeared in this department. We commented last week on Messrs. Richardson's latest pharmaceutical novelties, and we gathered that they had not invented anything new during the few days that had elapsed since the publication of the Summer Number.

On the other side of the entrance THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY were located. A courteous young gentleman was ready to explain the merits of the Apollinaris, the Hunyadi-Janos, and the Friedrichshall waters, with which the stand was filled, in the barely conceivable case of a visitor appearing



who had not already fathomed the mysteries of these waters. His time was principally occupied with distributing an interesting and attractively-illustrated reprint from the *St. James's Budget*, entitled "A Lovely Valley and a Famous Spring," a sketch from which we are allowed to use.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. occupied the whole of the space in front of the end wall of the room, and most effective use they made of it. Even this was not sufficient for them. Their counter curled round to one of the sides, they filled another space near the entrance, and



yet another in the apparatus section. They had a large staff of attendants, and Mr. S. M. Burroughs was generally in the locality greeting old friends or making new ones. The firm had some new things to show along with those preparations which they have made so familiar. Ophthalmic tabloids,

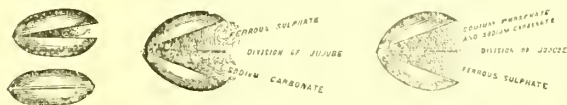
which are supplied in tubes, which serve also as instruments to apply them, are tiny discs for insertion beneath the lower eyelid in ophthalmic treatment. The active ingredient is said to be mixed with a perfectly soluble, non-irritating, and aseptic basis. It is not glutinous, like gelatine, and is considered by Dr. Ward-Cousins (who exhibited them in the ophthalmological section) to be superior in every way to the bases hitherto used. A new Kepler essence of malt, plain and bitter, the latter being a non-alcoholic bitter concentrated ale, containing many times the nutriment found in the finest Burton beer was on taste. When diluted with soda-water or other aerated water it makes a very palatable beverage, and seemed much liked by those who tried it. Alumol powder and tabloids are being used extensively in nose, throat, and ear treatment. Alumol is a powerful, non-poisonous astringent and antiseptic. Nasopharyngeal and post-nasal paroline atomisers were also exhibited. Antipyrin in crystals, powder, and tabloids was well in evidence, and we were told that sales of this product are still increasing. Wafer-medicine cachets, spoon-shaped, and made of pure starch, seemed an advantageous innovation. These are sold in boxes of 100 with filler, to retail at 1s. 6d. each. Tabloids were shown in extensive variety, among the latest additions to the list being Bland's ferruginous, guaiacum and sulphur, hypnol, agathin, thyroid gland, benzosol, cubeb co., tar, and effervescent sulphate of soda. Tincture tabloids are taking in temperance institutions. They contain a specified quantity of a standardised tincture, thoroughly mixed with lactose, the alcohol is evaporated at a low temperature, and the tincture, of course, remains uniformly active. To this list must be added several animal extracts, which are now on trial in the chief clinics. Demonstrations of the diastatic power of the Kepler extract of the peptonising virtues of their Fairchild pepsines, of their atomisers and inhalers, and of other of their manufactures were frequently given.

MESSRS. ALLEN & HANBURY'S faced visitors at the entrance of the exhibition with a most extensive series of their many specialties. Capsules and perles were prominent in this display, as they were in so many others. Their malt extract, bynin, hypnol, tasteless cod-liver and castor oils, "First Food" and "Mother's Food for Infants," tabellæ, jujubes, and granular effervescent preparations made up an exhibit of peculiar pharmaceutical interest. Among their later products were boxes of soluble sublimate cartridges, little bags of corrosive sublimate with a solvent, each wrapped in gutta-percha tissue, and put up as an antiseptic on the advice of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board. Another was a solution of opium alkaloids combined with hydrobromic acid, and described as "Liquor opii brominatus." In the lower room Messrs. Allen & Hanbury's had another large exhibit of surgical instruments, a business which they have carefully developed during the past few years.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & Co., had an extensive range of pharmaceutical preparations of the most elegant character. Their famous chloroform occupied the background on this occasion, and special prominence was given to a series of concentrated infusions prepared without heat, of admirable flavour, a syrup of the hypophosphites which never deposits, and particularly a series of capsuled medicines. Among these were certain ones described as keratinoids, which are capsules coated with a preparation which, like keratine, are only soluble in the alkaline contents of the intestines. These are employed for the administration of such medicines as pancreatin, taurocholate of soda, &c. They also showed an extensive series of animal extracts, such as thyroid, spleen, brain, pancreatic, and other extracts. Their detailed list, which was distributed, contains a number of interesting photographic representations of the magnificent laboratories.

MESSRS. OPPENHEIMER, SON & Co. (LIMITED) had a very tastefully laid-out exhibit. Handsome cut-glass bottles contained the firm's well-known palatinoids, bipalatinoids, and concentrated liquors. Among these tall overhanging ferns rendered the general aspect pretty and effective. Palatinoids have become pretty generally known by this time. The advantages claimed for them are absence of excipient, protection from atmospheric influences, freedom from all odour and taste of the drug, certainty of medicinal action, and ease in swallowing. They have recently been much reduced in price, and are now about the same price as pills.

Bipalatinoids, which are similar perle-shaped receptacles, but with a dividing diaphragm, offer peculiar advantages in such cases as the administration of iron, as they insure the certain administration of the ferrous salts. The firm show some remarkable clinical tests upon the hæmoglobin of the



blood. To their well-known liq. euonymin. et pepsin. co. (Oppenheimer) and liq. canloph. et pulsatilla co. (Oppenheimer) a comparatively new preparation is added—namely, liq. helalin. et pepsin. co.—which is said to be a hepatic stimulant and proteid digestive of unusual power. These and the cream of malt and its preparations, with cod-liver oil and hypophosphites, made up an exhibit of exceptional interest.

MESSRS. T. HOWARD LLOYD & Co., Leicester, made an excellent display of pills, capsules, fluid extracts, granular effervescent preparations, and their many other specialities. Among the granular preparations a raspberry-flavoured citrate of magnesia tinted red, and a lemon-flavoured one tinted lemon-coloured, were prominent. We were told that these do actually contain both citric acid and magnesia. It seems a pity, however, if these new-flavoured preparations are to go, that they should not have started with a new name. Messrs. Howard Lloyd & Co. had one of the novelties of the fair in a convenient form for the application of Dr. Unna's ointments. These in a soft plaster consistence with oxide of zinc, iodoform, chrysophanic acid, resorcin, and other bases, are spread rather thickly on pink jaconet and supplied in half-yard lengths in tins. They can be cut to any suitable size, and, though slightly adhesive, have to be applied with the aid of bandages. The firm are putting up a line of colloid flexible capsules in boxes to sell at 1s.

Several new ideas were discoverable among the numerous pharmaceutical products exhibited by MESSRS. CORBYN, STACEY & Co. Their antiseptic jellies are soluble bases put up in collapsible tubes, medicated with such ingredients as eucalyptus, thymol, boracic or salicylic acids, &c. They are intended for use by surgeons for smearing on the hands after operations, for instruments, or for dressing wounds. Other collapsible tubes are filled with what are termed hæmostatic jellies. These are ointments of hamamelis, or of gall and opium, and the tubes are fitted with perforated rectum-pipes for convenience of application.

MESSRS. JAMES ROBERTSON & Co., of Edinburgh, whose manufactures include all varieties of pharmaceutical specialities, make flexible gelatine capsules a leading line. They claim to have originated the idea of adapting Bland's ferruginous pill-mass to capsules. Their particular process is patented, but there is evidence that the substitution of capsules for pills has taken a great development in all directions. Messrs. Robertson & Co. were making a leading feature of antiseptic vaseline combinations for use as dressings in midwifery and surgery. In these aristol, iodoform, carbolic and salicylic acid, sublimate, hydronaphthol, and many other antiseptics are combined in due proportion, and the preparations are supplied in collapsible tubes of 1, 2, and 4 oz. each.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & COMPANY were showing a number of extra pharmacopœial preparations. Among these may be especially mentioned a very perfect terebinthine liniment, into which an extra large proportion of acetic acid had been introduced.

MESSRS. J. LORIMER & Co. had a considerable space well filled with their specialities. We have recently alluded to the variety of preparations put up by this firm, and to the tasteful style in which their goods are presented to the public. Neatly packed 2-oz. sample bottles of pepsine sauce, syrup of hypophosphites and chemical food were distributed to visitors at this stand. Lorimer's beef and malt wine was also offered for inspection.

MESSRS. C. J. HEWLETT & SON, whose series of special preparations sold under their name has now become a lengthy one, brought all these and many others to the fair. They made a leading feature of antiseptic jellies, antiseptic pellets, and antiseptic cream in collapsible tubes, the last-named being specially intended for use in cutaneous diseases.

A new sterilising oven for surgical instruments, in which a temperature up to 150° C. can be attained and maintained, and a very neat urinary test-case were also shown by this firm, with solutions for the detection of sugar, bile, typhoid, &c.

MESSRS. W. R. WARNER & Co., who are represented in this country by Messrs. Newbery & Sons, showed specimens from their extensive series of sugar-coated pills, parvules and effervescent salts, fluid extracts, ingluvin, &c.

MESSRS. FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON made specially prominent the mixtures for coughs, indigestion, &c., prepared by their concentrated liquors from the prize formula obtained by a competition in this journal a year ago. As a centre-piece to their stand they exhibited three tubes, which were filled and stoppered in 1880, containing liquors of iodide, of phosphate, and of bromide of iron, which have survived the thirteen years' exposure to the light to which they have since been subjected without being at all affected in appearance. Attention was also drawn to the Fletcher patent automatic stopper and thermo-urinometer.

MESSRS. THOMAS CHRISTY & Co. appropriately decorated their stand with growing plants of the *Streptanthus Kombe*, the *Kola*, and the *Catha edulis*. Morstadt's cachets and the elegant cachet-filling apparatus were prominent, and we were told that this form of medication is catching on in this country. Christia, adeps lane, and preparations of kola were prominent features on Messrs. Christy's stand. This firm are preparing cabinets of Pharmacopœia drugs for students' use, but they had not a complete one at the Exhibition. They are the right people to do it; but when it comes forward we shall examine it closely.

MR. B. KÜHN showed papain in the fruit and the various forms in which Dr. Finkler & Co. put it up for administration; "Exalgine," the anti-neuralgic remedy; Dr. Bengué's ethyl chloride in glass bulbs with patent stoppers and spray; and another anæsthetic patented by Dr. Bangué under the name of "Anestile," which was said to produce local anæsthesia more rapidly than the ether chloride.

MESSRS. BURGONE, BURBIDGES & Co. had a very small space conceded to them on Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s stand. They were drawing attention only to Morse's malto pepsine and his glycerole of celery compound, which is recommended as a harmless hypnotic.

MR. R. J. DOWNES, of Dublin, had a small space to exhibit his sol-iodi, which, though retaining the iodine colour, can be rubbed into the skin without leaving any stain.

MESSRS. J. F. MACFARLAN & Co., of Edinburgh, showed their series of antiseptic gauze-dressings, and antiseptic absorbent cotton-wools. They were also bringing forward a specially purified chloroform.

MESSRS. SALAMON & Co., of Rainham, were also submitting samples of their "purest chloroform" and "purest ethylic ether."

DIETETICS.

THE ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY attracted particular attention by having at their stand a young lady in Swiss costume, corresponding with their "milk-maid" trade mark, who dispensed cups of their compounds of milk and coffee, milk and cocoa, and milk and chocolate. The proprietors of this brand claim that it contains close on 12 per cent. of cream.

THE AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY made a feature of their humanised milk, which is milk that has been sterilised and, being put up in hermetically-sealed bottles, will keep for months in any climate. It is no doubt very useful, but it retains the distinctive flavour imparted to it by the heating process. Still and sparkling koumiss, peptonised milk, whey prepared without acid and free from fat and casein, and a special sugar of milk put up in tins were among the preparations of pharmaceutical interest exhibited by the company.

THE LIQUOR CARNIS COMPANY had an interesting exhibit. They showed not only their finished article, but everything used in its production, and in the manufacture of its compounds. Plates of the fibrous-pressed beef left after the liquors carnis had been extracted by hydraulic pressure, might have been taken for a new form of floor-cloth. The production of their later compound "virol" was illustrated by an egg soaking in lemon-juice, the extraction of beef-marrow, and the preparation of malt-extract, all these being constituents of the food. The "virol," which is suggested as

a substitute for cod-liver oil, was being tasted with much satisfaction by many of the medical visitors.

THE BOYRIL COMPANY had an interesting item in their exhibit—a new form of tablets, described as “Special Emergency Foods.” These were specimens of the preparations made for Dr. Nansen for use during his expedition to the North Pole. They were also introducing a beef-essence extracted by gentle heat without added water. This they supply in special porcelain-lined packages, which are constructed with an easily removable but perfectly secure tin top. In a series of tubes they illustrated the normal constituents of an average man's day's rations.

ME SRS. PARKE, DAVIS & Co., besides the pharmaceutical extracts and other preparations for which they are famous, were directing attention to the Mosquera beef-jelly, a very pleasant preparation, which, we understand, has been rendered specially digestible by treatment with pineapple-juice. They had, besides, a series of pepsines, the strongest of which, it was claimed, would digest 15,000 times its weight of albumen.

MESSRS. JOHN WYETH & BROTHER made Wyeth's beef-juice their speciality. This seems to be acquiring a considerable popularity. Among their other exhibits were pepsines, pancreatins, fluid extracts, &c., and their latest pharmaceutical preparations were a wine of tar and an elixir of the digestive ferments.

THE UNIVERSAL DIGESTIVE TEA COMPANY, of Manchester, gave demonstrations each day of the process by which they remove the tannin from tea. This is done by the action of ozone, and the tea so treated was subsequently offered to the visitors to be tasted.

MESSRS. CADBURY BROS. were distributing samples of their cocoa-essences, and showing cocoa in all stages from the original nut to the finished product. They happened to be located next to one of the cocoa-wine exhibits, and their representative told us that he found a fair proportion of his medical visitors had not yet realised the distinction between the two plants.

THE MALTINE COMPANY, whose stand was occupied with their dozen or more medicinal compounds with a maltine basis, secured special popularity by distributing large photographs representing the Queen's visit to the Imperial Institute as souvenirs of the Exhibition. A beautiful coloured photograph of Tynemouth was also given away by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., who have followed a similar practice for several years.

MESSRS. ARMOUR & Co. had on view pepsine and its preparations in a large variety. Their pepsine is guaranteed to be four times B.P. strength. They were showing besides their extract of beef, 1 lb. of which represents 45 lbs. of the lean part of the original bullock. They are now introducing an elegant nutrient wine of beef peptone. Among their less-known beef products are desiccated and inspissated ox gall and desiccated blood. They were distributing an interesting pamphlet, tastefully illustrated, and descriptive of their mammoth hog-killing works at Chicago.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS BROTHERS submitted, besides Dr. Langen's chemically pure sugar of milk, compounds of this with cocoa and chocolate, which are claimed to be more digestible and nutritious than the cocoa and chocolate alone. Both are certainly very palatable.

MELIN'S FOOD was being recommended by photographs of fat little babies which had been fed on it, and NESTLÉ'S by an amusing and artistic booklet illustrating the fascination which that particular preparation has over the very youthful mind when once it has formed a feature of the day's programme.

Among other meat-extracts to be found on exhibition were the “Viking” brand concentrated meat-juice, “Vivo,” made by the Liebig's Wine Co., Liverpool and London, and “Bovinine.”

DISINFECTANTS.

A delicate odour pervaded the atmosphere around THE SANITAS COMPANY'S stand, emanating from the Sanitas Eucalyptus Disinfectant, which was kept in action. All the other Sanitas preparations for disinfectant and toilet uses were well displayed, and a special feature was made of the wickless sulphur candles which Mr. C. T. Kingzett has lately patented, and which we have already described. Peroxide

of hydrogen, in patent-stoppered wine-bottles, was also a feature of the exhibit; and, though not quite ready for sale, Mr. Kingzett described a new pocket inhaler, consisting simply of a tube easily charged with sawdust impregnated with Sanitas and eucalyptus oil, which will be sold retail for 1s. Another useful article recently introduced by the company is the Sanitas cream. This is a soft, plastic, antiseptic dressing for use in inunction, and for the disinfection of the hands after examinations. It is perfectly soluble in water, and is more penetrating than ointment.

JEYES' FLUID AND IZAL were the other prominent disinfectants shown in this Exhibition. MESSRS. HODGKINSON, PRESTONS & KING made their disinfectant aminol the most prominent article on their stand, which included besides a large number of pharmaceutical preparations.

WATERS,

natural and artificial, were claiming a large share of medical attention at this exhibition. We have already mentioned the Apollinaris Company's exhibit. The influential JOHANNIS COMPANY were directing attention to the quarter-bottles in which they now supply their very palatable table-water. The Johannis has been forcing its way into popular favour with much success of late. The directors of the company are men of great business experience who have all along insisted on getting a market. The water, as is well known, comes from Zolthaus, in Germany, is slightly alkaline with a trace of lithia, and is highly charged with carbonic-acid gas.

The Rosbach water, another table-water, is being energetically pushed by MESSRS. HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD. The Rosbach spring is near Homburg, in Germany. The water is fresh and sparkling, and is winning many friends, both in the medical profession and the public, as a pure beverage or as a vehicle for something a little alcoholic. Messrs. Hertz & Collingwood were showing, besides, the Franz Josef and the Levico waters—the first being a natural aperient water, and the latter a tonic containing arsenic and iron in native combination. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., who are agents for these medicinal waters for the United Kingdom, were also showing them. Samples of either and charts for reports were offered to medical men who were willing to test them.

Declining to be elbowed quite out of existence by German competitors, the ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA showed their natural aperient alternative water, which has such a long-attested reputation; the WELLS AND BATH CORPORATION OF HARROGATE submitted samples of the eighty or more sulphurous and chalybeate waters which have made that town so famous a health-resort. Woodhall Spa, in Lincolnshire, claimed attention for its bromo-iodine mineral water and salts in cases of tumours, glandular swellings, &c.; and Flitwick, in Bedfordshire, was ready to supply a chalybeate water, richer in iron than that of any other known spring, either in this country or on the Continent. It is a bright, clear, sherry-coloured water, recommended in anæmic and debilitated conditions.

MESSRS. INGRAM & ROYLE were showing Carlsbad, Oberbrunnen, and Vichy waters. The range of remedial virtues covered by these famous waters is too long to catalogue here: we could, perhaps, more briefly indicate the few which they do not profess to cure.

MESSRS. W. SCHACHT & Co., of Finsbury, were exhibiting a saline chalybeate water from the Wilhelmina Spring, Haarlem, Holland, and the Teplitz and Wiesbaden waters.

The artificial waters represented in the exhibition were principally those of IDRIS & Co. and THE CHEMISTS' AERATED-WATERS COMPANY. The latter company now include a factory at Mitcham among their addresses. This will enable them to compete more effectually on the south of the Thames. Another artificial mineral water, but in get-up and characteristics more resembling a German natural water, was Salzbad, made by MESSRS. W. GLENDENNING & SONS, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and recommended, we are told, by fifty local medical practitioners.

WINES

were a very distinct feature of this exhibition. Many of the exhibitors had a tempting array of wineglasses on their stands, and were so hospitably inclined that the doctor “so disposed,” as Mrs. Gamp was wont to put it, could imbibe a fair day's supply of alcoholic refreshment during his tour.

Downstairs THE BRITISH MEDICAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION had a stand, and its indefatigable honorary secretary, Dr. J. J. Ridge, one of the physicians of the London Temperance Hospital, was not unobservant of the "tasting" proceedings. The British Medical Temperance Association has been in existence for ten years, and now numbers 341 members and 56 associates, the latter being medical students. These are all total abstainers, but they do not bind themselves not to administer alcohol in their practice. They, however, deprecate the vague recommendation of alcoholic beverages to patients, and prefer to prescribe it, when they think it really necessary, in measured doses, as they would chloroform or opium, or other powerful drugs. They have a monthly journal—the *Medical Pioneer*—which, with other literature and photographs, they were showing on their stand. A curious object-lesson, too, was a pair of geraniums, in pots, one of which had been watered with water simply, the other with water containing 1 per cent. of alcohol. Of course, the latter was a stunted, degenerated, disreputable-looking plant. The plant nourished on pure water was not much to boast about, but it was a moderate improvement on its inebriated mate. The absence of a greater contrast was evidence of the fairness with which the experiment had been conducted. The application of the illustration was a little obscure. One sarcastic doctor, whose logic outran his veneration, wanted to know how a human being would flourish if 1 per cent. of manure were added to his daily bread.

The newest of the wines exhibited was a coca champagne which MESSRS. HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD were introducing. This was regarded with considerable favour. It is a fine, rather dry champagne, containing 1 drachm of extract of coca in the pint. The coca extract is added to the champagne by the makers during the second fermentation, just before bottling. The champagne is the manufacture of the noted house of Laurent-Perrier & Co., of Bouzy, near Rheims. It is supplied in bottles, half-bottles, and quarter-bottles.

THE MARZA WINE COMPANY invited attention to their "Marza Tonic Wine," asserted to be a sound port wine freed from tannin, but medicated with iron, coca, phosphorus, and pepsine. No one of these remedies is allowed to predominate to such an extent as to interfere with the flavour of the wine. The company also make a liqueur of similar medicinal properties, but of greater alcoholic strength, and they exhibited, besides, a meat-and-malt wine.

The Bravais wine and the Bravais liqueur are French specialities prepared by the pharmacien who achieved a reputation some years ago with dialysed iron. Bravais wine is a combination of coca and kola in a fine Spanish sherry. It is claimed that the sustaining properties of the kola counteract any reaction which might result from the stimulating action of the coca. These preparations are rather fancifully put up, but they are sold at a somewhat high price.

MESSRS. STEPHEN SMITH & Co. were exhibiting Hall's coca wine, and they also showed samples of a particularly dry still Moselle, curiously named "Barncastler Doctor," which they submit as a suitable wine for invalids to whom sugar is interdicted.

MESSRS. W. SCHACHT & Co. were showing a Hungarian Tokay for invalids and children, and a "Frankfort Claret" made from the berries of the *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L., said to be of value in cases of diarrhoea and dysentery.

MESSRS. WM. GLENDENNING & SONS were showing their beef-and-malt wine, for the preparation of which they use the Kepler malt extract and Parke, Davis & Co.'s beef jelly in Alto-Douro port wine. They also showed a coca wine.

It will be noted that wines more or less medicated were also parts of the exhibits on many of the more strictly pharmaceutical stands.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

The principal exhibitors of surgical instruments were MESSRS. ALLEN & HANBURY, already mentioned; MESSRS. KROHNE & SESEMAN, who made a special feature of their "Anaesthetic Regulating Inhalers;" MESSRS. ARNOLD & SONS; MESSRS. SALMON, ODY & Co., among whose novelties was a celluloid respirator, fitted on one side with a rubber inspiration-valve, and on the other with an expiration-valve; MESSRS. DOWN BROS.; MAYER & METZLER; and COXETER & SONS. MESSRS. JOHN RICHARDSON & Co. and BURROUGHS,

WELLCOME & Co. had special exhibits in the instrument department. The Liverpool Lint Company also had specimens of their lints, wools, bandages and tow in this department.

Several publishers exhibited libraries and recent medical works. Among these were MR. H. K. LEWIS, MR. F. J. REBMAN, MESSRS. CASSELL, and MR. YOUNG J. PRESTLAND, of Edinburgh.

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

MARSHALL—CALTON.—On July 26, at Routh, East Yorkshire, by the Rev. E. J. Barry, Fredericke C. Marshall, second son of T. Marshall, chemist, Beverley, and Market Weighton, to Lizzie, only daughter of the late John Calton, Southall, Cranswick.

THOMSON—YUNNIE.—On July 25, at the residence of the bride's brother, 123 Hadden Street, Woodside, Aberdeen, by the Rev. George Jamieson, D.D., minister of Old Machar, Old Aberdeen, Charles Thomson, pharmaceutical chemist, Elie, Fife, to Euphemia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Peter Yunnie, Turriff, Aberdeenshire.

DEATHS.

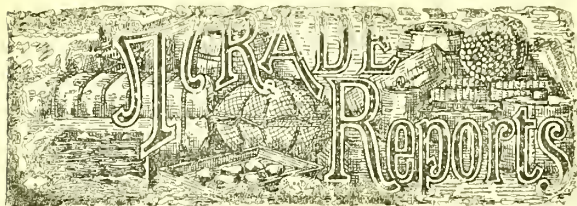
ALEX.—On August 2, at 20 High Road, Kilburn, after a prolonged illness, Mary, wife of Charles B. Allen, pharmaceutical chemist, aged 40.

ASHWORTH.—On July 25, Mr. Richard Ashworth, chemist and druggist, Blackpool. Aged 39. Mr. Ashworth had lately removed from Manchester to Blackpool. His death was caused by his throwing himself from a second-floor window in the house of his father-in-law, where he was staying, during the night. He was alive when found on the pavement, and in reply to a question put to him as to why he did it, said "something came over him." He died about six hours later. At the inquest, held on July 26, a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane was returned.

BURDWOOD.—On July 25, at Stoke Newington, the residence of her daughter, Grace Harris Burdwood, widow of the late James Burdwood, chemist. Aged 61.

BACTERIA IN THE SOIL.—Dr. A. C. Houston has examined the soil of Morningside, near Edinburgh, and finds that a gramme of the surface-soil contains 1,687,799 microbes. Down 2 feet the number is 902,944, 4 feet 25,130, and 6 feet 410 per gramme of soil. The micro-organisms met with included such well-known forms as the bacillus mycoides, bacillus fluorescens liquefaciens, bacillus fluorescens (non-liquefying), bacillus subtilis, potato bacillus, various mould fungi, and the cladotrix dichotoma.

CHEMIST CHARGED WITH MURDER.—At Stafford, on Thursday, July 28, before Mr. Justice Collins, a man named Spencer, and a woman named Clansey, were charged with the murder of a girl named Eliza Annie Evans. We have already published particulars of this case. The prisoner Spencer was a chemist at West Bromwich, and in 1885 he seduced the girl Evans, upon whom the prisoner Clansey performed an illegal operation, from the effects of which she died. The girl had never since been heard of, and the only trace of her body which was discovered was in the form of some bones found in the garden of the house in which Clansey lived. The prisoner Clansey and her husband, now dead, used their knowledge as a means of levying blackmail to the extent of some 200*l.* from Spencer as the price of their silence; but at last he would give them no more, and the result was his arrest. Clansey now pleaded guilty to the charge of procuring the miscarriage of Eliza Annie Evans, and Spencer pleaded guilty to being an accessory after the fact to that offence. These pleas were accepted, and Clansey was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, and Spencer to the maximum punishment prescribed for his offence—namely, two years' imprisonment with hard labour.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., August 2.

Indian Government Opium and Opium Salts.

According to an Indian Exchange, "it seems to be the opinion in Calcutta that at the last sales the Government let its opium go at an unduly heavy sacrifice, and one to which no private individual not under compulsion to sell would have been likely to consent. In future it is suggested that the upset price should be fixed at each sale, according to the circumstances of the market at the time. When it is possible, from the fact of the trade being in the hands of a few individuals, to form a combination to keep down prices even temporarily, it is considered unwise that Government should be compelled to let the advertised number of chests go to the highest bidder above the upset price."

This is exactly what happens in London when the surplus morphia and codeia from the Ghazipur factory is sold annually. These salts, though in themselves of fair quality, are generally imperfectly bleached, and can therefore only be competed for by buyers who possess the facilities for recrystallising them. Such buyers are few, and whenever a parcel of Indian morphia is offered at the drug-sales it is comparatively easy for them to arrive at an understanding that it shall not be bid for beyond a certain point. As the brokers who conduct the auction are habitually instructed to sell there and then, Indian morphia generally realises considerably less than its fair market value. If we may presume to offer unsolicited advice, we would suggest that when the next consignment arrives, the Government should allow the brokers a free hand in the matter of the sale, permitting them to watch the market, as they would do for a private seller; or, better still, that the salts should be so prepared at Ghazipur as to resemble in outward appearance, as well as in intrinsic excellence, the opium salts of the British makers. The best of all would be for the Indian Office to advertise in this journal that they hold a certain quantity for sale at their brokers', and invite tenders and offers.

The Export of Tinctures in Bond.

On Tuesday last Messrs. Webb (Evans, Lescher & Webb), Shaw (Curling & Co.), Umney (Wright, Layman & Umney), and Tyrer (Thomas Tyrer & Co.) had an interview at Somerset House with the chief inspector of excise, Mr. Spencer, and the chief of the laboratory, Dr. Bell, upon the further concessions in the matter of the exportation of tinctures and spirituous medicinal preparations. The results of the interview are to be embodied in the form of a letter, and to be laid before the parties interested for further consideration.

London Dock-charges and the Gum-trade.

In writing about the acacia-gum trade of Jeddah (Arabia) the British consul explains how it is that nearly all the Jeddah gum is shipped to Trieste instead of to London. He says:—"Jeddah gum acacia is of a good quality, but it is not equal to that of Kordofan, which is nearly white and more friable than that which is found in the district of Jeddah. Gum is found in large quantities throughout the district, but especially about Yembo and Medina. The chief markets for

Jeddah gum are London and Trieste. Unfortunately, the dock-charges at the former port are excessive, and it is much more profitable to export to Trieste than to London. Trieste is a free port, and the only dues on imported goods are $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the value for storage. In London, on the other hand, the dock-dues amount in many cases to 6 per cent. of the value of the goods. Generally speaking, nine times as much is paid in London for dock-charges as is paid in Trieste. This being so, it is not surprising that exporters should, other things being equal, prefer the Austrian to the English port."

ACID (CITRIC).—The market is steady at 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., according to brand. The exports of citric acid from London have been:—

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Jan. 1 to July 31.	3,507	3,659	2,787	4,500	3,991
July	614	440	190	430	601

and the imports of lemon-juice:—

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
	Pipes	Pipes	Pipes	Pipes	Pipes
Jan. 1 to July 31.	3,285	2,789	1,442	1,695	3,258
July	295	110	45	320	330

ACID (OXALIC) is quoted at 3d. per lb. The demand is said to be good, and makers are reported to be busy.

BALSAM (CANADA).—The new crop is offering liberally in America, and prices are tending somewhat easier.

BALSAM (TOLU).—New York reports a very neglected market; 11d. per lb., c.i.f. terms, might possibly be accepted.

BORAX has been reduced in price by 9d. per cwt. in the course of last week. Crystals are now offered at 27s. 9d. per cwt., and powder at 28s. 3d. per cwt.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.—The American manufacturers have raised their quotation to 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. Second-hand owners, however, are still offering at 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. terms.

CALABAR BEANS.—There are now no further sellers in Liverpool below 2d. per lb.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The last spot sales reported in Japan camphor were at the rate of 155s. per cwt. China camphor, nearly due, is offering at 120s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, which is much below the nominal spot price. A parcel of 500 piculs Japan, near at hand, sold at the end of last week at 140s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms. The quotation for June-July and for August-September shipment is 135s., c.i.f. terms.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The year's harvest is now at an end. It is said to have been very small, and, though prices are still low, an advance is not impossible. New season's bark from San Francisco (by sailer) is being offered at 32s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. terms; old bark, from New York, at 40s. per cwt., c.i.f.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At auction, on Tuesday, 200 2-cwt. cases of Cadbury's cocoa-butter sold at 1s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., showing a steady market.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Dull and easier. Best white French crystals are held for 74s. Powder is worth 77s. per cwt.

DAMIANA-LEAVES are reported much dearer from the States: ordinary quality only is now offering, and for this 1s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. terms is asked.

GUM ACACIA.—At last Thursday's public auctions the tone was generally very flat, *Ghatty* and *Madras* gums being the only kinds fairly well competed for, although holders were compelled to accept a reduction of about 2s. to 3s. per cwt. on the former and 1s. to 2s. per cwt. on the latter variety. *Turkey sorts* suffered a decline of 5s. per cwt. Of 2,789 packages offered, only 725 sold, at the following prices:—*East Indian* gums: *Ghatty* good to selected pale drop, 39s. to 50s.; fair to good fair pale and amber ditto, 21s. to 27s.; siftings, from 7s. 6d. to 14s. per cwt. Dark red Bombay pickings, 23s. per cwt. *Madras*, fair partly dusty

amber and brown drop, 35s. to 36s.; dark pickings, 23s. 6d. to 27s.; Amrad small red to fair pale drop, 40s. to 53s.; red pickings, 27s.; fair pale to good clean yellow siftings, 26s. to 34s. per cwt. *Aden* gum in good pale drop brought 43s.; unsifted pale and amber sorts, 26s. 6d. to 27s.; bold siftings, 21s. 6d. per cwt. Of *Soudan* gums a few parcels sold at 42s. 6d. to 43s. per cwt. for hard dusty pale, slightly red mixed gum. In Liverpool, the sales of *Soudan* gums during the month of July have only amounted to about 45 serons, at prices ranging from 62s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. per cwt. for good white soft, to 50s. to 53s. 6d. for common hard glassy and reddish. Bas-du-Fleuve *Senegal* gum has been sold at 45s. per cwt.

GUM ASAFOETIDA.—The stock is almost exhausted; good kinds are particularly scarce.

GUM KINO.—None has been imported yet from India. The nominal value is about 20l. per cwt.

IRISH MOSS has become very dull of sale, 6l. per ton being now the price for common quality.

LITHIA SALTS have been much reduced in price lately, owing to competition among the manufacturers. *Carbonate* is being offered from Germany at 7s., *Bromide* at 5s. 6d., *Citrate* at 5s. 9d., *Salicylate* at 5s. 6d., and *Iodide* at 15s. 6d. per lb.

MERCURIALS.—As a result of the reduction in quicksilver, the English mercurial-makers have all reduced their quotations by 1d. per lb. all round. *Calomel* is now quoted at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., according to quantity, and the other salts in proportion.

OIL (CASTOR).—The Italian crop is said to be poor this year, and in some quarters higher prices are asked.

OPIUM.—Under date of July 22, our Smyrna correspondent writes:—"Nothing has been done in our market this week, and we are still in the same position as when we last wrote, but the general feeling is that we shall have higher prices later on—it is only a question of time—for the arrivals of new opium from the interior, as compared to last year's, are very small, even for our present short crop of 3,000 cases. Up to date they have only been 97 cases, against 734 cases on the same date of 1892." "Only a few cases of the new crop," says another report of the same date, "have as yet found buyers." These include 2 cases sold at the rate of 10s. 4d. per lb. by a passing traveller from the interior in want of funds. No other holder, however, is inclined to sell at anything like that price, the average value in the growing districts being 11s. 8d. per lb." Reports from Salonica, dated July 13, announce the termination of the harvest, which has yielded only 260 baskets, and for which the growers demand as much as 14s. per lb.

PHYSOSTIGMINE.—The price of *Physostigmine* has been reduced on account of the cheapness and abundance of Calabar beans. The pure alkaloid may now be had at 2s. 3d. per gramme.

QUININE.—We have heard of no business whatever this week. German second-hand bulk is being offered at 8½d. per oz. *Pelletier's* brand in vials is held for 1s. 4½d. per oz.

SENEGA.—The following crop-report comes from New York, under date of July 21:—"Very little of the new crop has yet appeared, hardly any having been dug during the spring and early summer on account of the severe weather. Just now harvesting operations are going on all over the North-West, and consequently little root is being gathered. The stock of old root is extremely limited, and from the producing districts a great scarcity is reported, especially in Manitoba. In Winnipeg, the headquarters of the trade, only 1,000 lbs. were in stock, and little was coming in. The position has also been complicated by the failure of the largest dealer in the North-West. His agents, scattered over a wide territory, are unable to buy, and, as he has had almost a monopoly of late years, the Indians, Half-breeds, and other diggers naturally conclude there is no market for the root, and turn their attention to other work. An average crop is about 200,000 lbs., of which 120,000 lbs. is shipped to Europe.

SENNA.—*Tinevelly* leaves still keep arriving; it is difficult to say whether these consignments are the belated remnants

of last year's crops or the (unusually early) first arrivals of this season's gathering. The *Shannu* brought 428 packages from Bombay, and the *Clyde* 78 from Colombo.

STICKLAC.—*Siam* lacs have brought slightly higher prices recently—viz., 56s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per cwt.

TEA.—The Congou market continues quiet, though prices are getting to a very reasonable level. U.S. Panyongs at about 7d. to 8d. are cheap enough, and some very useful pure Monings may be bought at those prices. Capers are in plentiful supply, common O.S. selling as low as 4½d., and common N.S. down to 4¼d. Indians are dull, and for lowest grades inclined to be a shade easier, but these lowest grades of new tea are very thin and washy in the cup and undesirable, though the leaf is good enough. Ceylons, on the other hand, are very firm all round, an exceptionally heavy sale on Tuesday being taken very readily at quite the advance of the previous week, though, of course, in so heavy a sale rather cheaper lots might be picked up here and there.

TURMERIC.—The market is exceedingly dull. For ordinary *Cochin* finger 10s. per cwt. is the price, while for good *Madras* finger 23s. to 24s., and for damp *Bengal* 13s. 9d. per cwt. has lately been paid privately. Medium dry finger has realised 19s. per cwt. At auction 200 bags country-damaged *Bengal* root sold at 14s. to 14s. 3d. per cwt. Several lots of *Madras* and *Cochin* turmeric were bought in.

Thursday's Market News.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., August 3.

The Russo-German Tariff-war.

The enormous increase of the Customs duties on all German goods entering Russia, and on the Russian imports into Germany, is likely, while it lasts, to be of considerable benefit to the British drug-trade. Russia has always been a good customer for British alkali, but during the last few years her imports have been declining heavily, and it is not likely that the present tariff-complications will make much difference in that respect, for the diminution in the Russian demand for British alkali is due to the establishment in Russia of alkali-works (mostly owned by German and French firms) rather than to any direct competition from Germany. But within the last fifteen or twenty years German trade-centres, and especially Hamburg, have taken away a large slice of the very important trade in crude drugs which was formerly carried on between London and Russia. The Hamburg dock-charges are much smaller than those of London, and expenses in that port generally are less heavy than here, and these reasons partly account for the success of the Hamburgers in underselling the British houses, in whose hands the whole of this department of Russian trade once reposed. There is now a fair chance that London may regain its old position, although our Russian merchants would have been better pleased had the opportunity come a little earlier in the season. It has also been pointed out to us that it will be comparatively easy for the German export druggists to consign their goods to their London agents for re-shipment to Russia as goods coming from England, and therefore entitled to more favourable treatment. To render this mode of action impossible, the Russian Customs ought to insist upon proof, with each consignment of goods, that the articles are of direct import from the producing country *via* London. Manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations in this country will also find the present time opportune to establish relations with Russia, though the fact should be taken into account that, with a very few exceptions, money is scarce and long credits are the rule in Russia. The country of the Tsar exports large quantities of raw drugs, such as ergot of rye, anise, cantharides, lycopodium, worm-seed, &c. These have of late years been mostly consigned to Hamburg, but may now probably find their way again, at least partly, to British ports.

ALOE.—There was only one considerable parcel of *Copa* aloes on offer to-day, but the holder seemed anxious to sell,

perhaps because he has heard of lots on the way, and so the whole 31 boxes were knocked down at a decline of from 5s. to 6s. per cwt. on the last private rates: good bright hard brought 24s.; fair to ordinary drossy, from 23s. down to 17s.; very low, 5s. per cwt. A box of livery aloes sold at 24s. per cwt. *East Indian* aloes of fine quality is wanting. Sixteen kegs of low black Mocha aloes brought from 12s. to 13s. per cwt. There were about 200 packages of *Curaçao* aloes, partly of 1889 import, of which a small quantity sold at 9s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary overheated. New York reports a fair demand of *Curaçao* aloes for Germany. Good quality in gourds is offering at 21s. per cwt, c.i.f. terms.

AMBERGRIS.—The only parcel sold to-day was one of 6 oz. of fair brown appearance, but somewhat weak in flavour. It realised 70s. per oz.

ANISE.—For 6 bags *Spanish* anise of good quality, offered to-day a bid of 39s. per cwt., was refused; the price asked is 40s. per cwt. Fair *Russian* anise was offered at 25s. per cwt. to-day without finding buyers. In Liverpool the market remains quiet, and only about 150 bags *Chilian* anise are reported to have been sold during the month at 19s. per cwt.

ANTIMONY.—A parcel of 105 boxes of usual quality crude Japanese antimony was knocked down to-day at the low figure of 20l. per ton. This marks a decline of 3l. to 4l. on the last nominal quotation, but it is doubtful whether there is anything more to be had so cheaply.

BALSAM OF PERU declined heavily at to-day's sales. For some time the market has been irregular, and it has been possible to buy at from 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb., but at to-day's auctions 6 cases sold, without reserve, at 5s. to 5s. 6d.

BALSAM COPAIBA is easier. The price for good *Maranham* has been 1s. 7d. per lb. privately, but to-day 7 cases, from *Demerara*, of good, rather clean, yellow sold at 1s. 4½d., and thin grey settlings at 6d. per lb. The parcel was packed in cases of two 38-lb. tins.

BENZOIN.—Fine *Sumatra* is very scarce, but the demand is slack for all kinds. Of a parcel of 36 cases offered to-day, 26 sold at steady rates for better grades, at a decline for common quality. Good *Seconds*, fine almond centre, sold at from 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 17s. 6d.; fair ditto, rather reddish border, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt. Of *Siam* gum only a few odd lots were shown, and 6 cases sold at 95s. for ordinary small almonds in block. *Palembang* is plentiful but neglected.

BUCHU.—Unaltered. Of 10 bales offered only 3 sold, at 4¾d. to 5d. for round leaves, stalky and pale. For long leaves 8½d. is the price asked.

CALUMBA.—In heavy supply, but not much wanted. At to-day's sales 129 bags, out of a total of 712 bags offered, sold at a decline of 3s. to 5s. per cwt.—viz., 11s. to 12s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary dark and wormy, and 17s. for small, partly yellow mixed root. Fine washed calumba is still held at 45s. per cwt. nominally.

CANELLA ALBA.—Ten bales came from New York and were offered to-day. The bark was small, but clean and on the whole fairly good. The broker refused 20s. for it, and bought in at 35s., which was named as the price.

CARDAMOMS.—A moderate supply was offered to-day. It consisted of about 161 boxes, for which comparatively little interest was shown. Good qualities were a little easier, but common fruit sold at steady prices. *Ceylon-Mysore* medium good pale are held for 2s. 6d.; for a yellow lot a bid of 2s. 7d. was refused. Small to medium fair yellow brought 1s. 11d. to 2s.; long medium brownish, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; small long brown, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. *Ceylon-Malabar* small round brownish brought 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; very small dull greenish, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. A parcel of 16 cases small grey (salvage) brought 10d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A lot of 85 bags from San Francisco, of ordinary thick quality, stained and dirty, was bought in to-day at 37s. per cwt. An offer of 34s. 6d. was refused for it.

CASCARILLA.—Five bales of very small and grey silvery bark were sold at 23s.

CHIRATA is dull and neglected. Two cwts. of powdered herb were offered to-day; but buyers would not come up to the price asked—8d. per lb.

CINCHONA.—A parcel of 29 serons *Guayaquil* bark, in fair, long, brown quill, sold at 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb., for sound quality. Three serons fair, somewhat thin *Loxa* (a kind which is exceedingly scarce), were strongly competed for and brought the high price of 2s. 6d. per lb.

CINCHONIDINE.—Two cases, of 1,000 oz. each, were offered to-day, and bought in at 2d. per oz., there being no offers. The price is, of course, much above the value of the article.

CIVET.—The market is tending easier, and supplies are becoming more plentiful. For a lot at auction to-day, 13s. per oz. was asked, but could not be obtained.

COCA-LEAVES are gradually coming down in price. Eleven bales of brown dull *Huanoco* leaves were bought in at 1s. 6d.; and broken, but good and rather pale *Truxillo*, at 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d., also retired.

COLCHICUM.—Four bags English-grown root were bought in to-day at 80s. per cwt.

CUSCUS.—This article has been very scarce for a long time. To-day thirteen bales, which came from Bombay, were offered; but the price asked, 50s. per lb., seemed a bit extravagant, and there were no buyers.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Twelve cases were put in sale. This was a fairly soft resin, of good colour and in bold lump: 12l. was wanted for it (a high price), and, as bidders would not go beyond 6l., it was bought in.

ERGOT OF RYE.—A very dragging market, notwithstanding the persistent reports which are put into circulation of scarcity in the ergot-crops. Forty-seven bags were placed on sale to-day, but not one was taken by the trade, although some, at any rate, might have been had reasonably enough. Dark dusty *Spanish* ergot was bought in at 2s. 7d. per lb., dusty and common *Russian* and *Belgian* at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.

GAMBOGE.—There have been rather heavy arrivals lately, and the market is tending downward. To-day's offerings of 51 cases included some very nice lots, but only 6 cases sold, at a decline of 10s. per lb., good bright fractured, partly caky and slightly damp pipe at 12l.; bold damp lump, of good colour, at 11l. 10s.; and pickings of fair colour at 10l. 2s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM AMMONIACUM.—One case of siftings, partly blocky, sold at 22s. Good pale sorts were bought in at 50s. There is no change to report.

GUM ASAFOETIDA.—The gum offered was part pinky, part stony and marbled, was bought in at 30s.

GUM ELEMI.—The low prices obtained at last sales still rule, and there is no evidence of further decline. Thirty-three tin-lined cases offered, and fair palish resin sold at 33s. 6d. to 35s., dirtier variety at 30s. 6d. to 33s. 6d., and low stuff at 23s. 6d.

GUM MYRRH.—No sales to-day. The buying-in price for fair dusty *Aden* sorts was 75s., and for fair picked *Aden* 5l.

HONEY.—The *Jamaica* crop is still coming in, and of 44 cases offered 26 sold. Fair to good brown liquid fetched 23s. to 26s.; thick white candied honey 27s. (this was cheap), and half-candied brownish sold for 24s. to 26s. Fourteen kegs of good thick *Chilian* were offered but not sold, 45s. being the limit placed on it.

IPECACUANHA.—Of *Brazilian* root the large supply of 117 bales came up for sale to-day. Of this quantity 15 bales sold at an advance of 3d. to 4d. for the few lots of good sound annulated root offered, which realised from 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb. But the bulk of the packages contained mostly stems, and in a few bales the percentage of stem cannot have been less than 80 per cent. Still, what was sold of this variety also realised full prices—viz., from 5s. 5d. to 5s. 10d. for medium, and 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d. per lb. for very stalky. *Cartagena* root is very neglected, and nearly the whole supply was bought in, only 1 bale, damaged and mouldy, selling cheaply at 3s. 6d. per lb.

JALAP.—There were rather large offers in auction, but only 4 cases of small good *Tampico* sold at 10½d.: this was mouldy.

MUSK.—After last auctions' heavy decline the market has remained stationary, and at to-day's sales, though a con-

siderable quantity was offered, prices showed very little further alteration. Of *Tonquin* pods of the first pile only two tins sold at 57s. per oz. for small to medium damp well trimmed pods, thin blue skin and under-skin. Of third-pile pods three tins found buyers at 24s. 6d. to 25s. per oz. for old-fashioned imperfectly-trimmed rather damp and partly spurious quality, and 30s. per oz. for a rather better lot. Russian *Cabardine* skins (empty) brought 2s. 6d. per oz., and trimmings, 5d. per oz.

NUX VOMICA.—Forty-four bags fair grey seeds from *Colombo* were sold subject, at 9s. 9d. to 10s., and damaged seeds were obtained by buyers at 7s. 3d. to 9s. For 33 bags of damaged brown seeds 8s. was offered, but refused.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—It is said that the crop of *Peppermint* oil in the States will be a good average one, though the harvest is rather belated. Large speculative stocks are held in New York. Ten cases *Cassia* oil, of new import, sold at auction to-day, without reserve, at reduced prices—viz., 3s. to 3s. 2d. per lb. It is said that a parcel containing from 65 to 70 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde is offering at 2s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f. terms. Three cases unworked oil of *Star-anise* were bought in to-day at 5s. 10d. per lb. A parcel of 10 cases *Eucalyptus* oil, from Sydney, of fair appearance (each case 2 tins), is offering at 1s. 3d. per lb. *Cinnamon-leaf* oil is about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower, 23 cases selling to-day at 1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. For another parcel of 12 cases $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. was refused. A case of Japanese *Oil of peppermint* sold at 7s. 6d. per lb., which shows a somewhat easier tendency. A case of so-called "Mitcham" lavender oil (9 Winchester) sold "without reserve" at 29s. per lb. In Mitcham holders ask quite double that price for fine-quality oil.

ORRIS-ROOT.—The prices obtained for *Mogadore* were again higher—say, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per cwt. more on the medium qualities. Of 44 bags offered 28 sold—low brown at 13s., and fine root at 60s. The broker refused 47s. for dull brown, 49s. being his price.

QUASSIA.—For one 5-ton lot of logs, 80s. was refused, 100s. being the price asked, and another $4\frac{1}{2}$ -ton lot also remained in band, 95s. being the nearest approach to the broker's price, 140s. In chips there was an offer of 7l. for a 4-ton lot, but 8l. is the price wanted, and a better lot was bought in at 13l.

QUICKSILVER.—The market has been declining all the week, and on Tuesday, although the chief importers' price was still nominally 6l. 17s. 6d. per bottle; second-hand holders sold as low as 6l. 5s. The importer then reduced his quotation to the same figure—viz., 6l. 5s. per bottle, at which he is reported to have done a large business. Second-hands are not quoted now.

QUININE.—At the fall end of to-day's auctions 5,000 oz. B & S brand (in 100-oz. tins) were offered. No one was heard to bid, but the broker called out "9d.," and knocked down the five lots hurriedly and without waiting for further offers. "Are they sold?" inquired the druggists, but the broker said nothing except that there was more to be had at the same price, which is, indeed, obvious, as the nearest second-hand quotation privately is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

RHUBARB.—Again 1d. to 2d. per lb. easier all round. About 111 cases were offered to-day, of which 53 sold, mostly "without reserve," at 1s. 1d. per lb. *High dried* flat, all sizes, fair coat, seven-eighths pinky fracture, 1s. 1d. per lb.; *Canton*, small to bold flat, fair coat and fracture, from 1s. to 1s. 3d.; dull round and flat mixed, 11d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; round small to medium, rough, partly spongy, fair coat, three-fourths pinky fracture, 12d. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; better quality, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Damaged *Honduras* root brought 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. to-day; for sound root 1s. 4d. was refused. Fair, grey, sound *Jamaica* realised 1s. 4d.; damaged ditto, 1s. 3d. per lb.

SENNA.—Of *Tineelly* senna, 350 bales were offered to-day, and mostly sold at steady prices. Pure green leaf brought 9d. per lb.; medium, 4d. to 6d.; ordinary small to medium yellowish and specky (which formed the bulk of the show), from 3d. down to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and very common, partly rotten, from 1d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. *Pods* sold at 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

STAR-ANISE is about 15s. per cwt. lower. Nine boxes

rather dark but genuine China sold at 52s. 6d. per cwt. to-day. At last sale 65s. per cwt. was still asked.

WAX (BEES').—Continues in strong demand at firm prices for *Jamaica*, of which about 76 packages sold at 7l. 15s. to 8l. 5s. for ordinary dark mixed to good bright red. *Madagascar* wax is dearer, with sales at 6l. 17s. 6d. to 7l. per cwt. for good quality.

WAX (JAPAN) is again 6d. lower. A parcel of 25 cases good but rather yellowish squares sold "without reserve" to-day, at 32s. per cwt.

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

(From our Correspondent)

NEW YORK, July 26.

THE distributing trade in drugs is fairly satisfactory for the season, though, on account of the financial depression, there is a tendency toward cutting down orders to the narrowest possible limits. Every one is averse to accumulating stocks. All this acts unfavourably upon the package trade, and represses any inclination toward speculative purchases. The general tone of the market may be described as dull and weak, though there are a few lines which do not follow the tendency. *Tartaric acid* and *cream of tartar* have been unsettled, because of an effort of an outsider to get into the swim. For powdered cream of tartar 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. has been accepted, and for acid 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 23c. It is reported that some contracts have been cancelled because of the failure of the deliverers to protect against this decline. *Citric acid* is steady. *Crude brimstone* seconds is down to \$18 to \$18 $\frac{1}{4}$. Sanderson's orange oil has been marked down to \$1.75 per lb. *Spearmint* oil is easier as the new crop approaches. HGH now being obtainable at \$2.25, and bulk at \$1.50. *Tansy* oil is also off a little, and offering at 2.25 for HGH. The reports from Wayne county indicate the probabilities of a good crop of oil generally, including *peppermint* oil, though it will be two weeks yet before distilling will be commenced. HGH oil of peppermint is easier under this condition, and sales of 50 cases are reported for export at \$2.70, at which figure the market is pretty steady at this writing. It is reported that a new man has gone into *shellac* trade here, citing for a London house, who, having confidence in the future of *shellac*, have put a good pot of money into the standard-grades; the newcomer, however, does not display any tendency to "cut a wide swath," and it has not yet developed as to what rôle he will play. This market reflects the tone of London, and has stepped up a cent or so within the past few days. *Chicle gum* is quiet and rather dull. Sales of Central American *balsam copaiba* from first hands are reported at 30c., and of *Pará* at 32c. *Manna* weakened, but has since taken on a firmer tone. Domestic *sugar of milk* is quoted at 12c. to 14c., either for spot or future delivery. *Soap bark* was demoralised for a day or so, but a sale of a sound lot of whole at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., put the market on a little better basis, though it is still far from strong. *Ginseng* offers freely at \$1.75 to \$2.75 as to quality, with few takers. New crop *senega* is coming in slowly in the North-West, and sales are reported to have been made out there at 45c., but no firm offers are as yet being made in this market for the new crop. Old crop is easier, sales having been made at 49c. Quotations here range from 49c. to 50c. New crop *golden seal* is offering in the country at equal to 20c. laid down; on the spot, 21c. is wanted, but there is no business reported. *Shakeroot* is inactive, and the quotation of 20c. may be regarded as nominal. *Jalap* is steady, but dull and inactive, at 21c. to 24c., as to quantity and quality. *Vanilla beans* continue firm and high. A lot of Tabiti beans coming in *via* the Isthmus are offering at \$1.75, though in 500 lb. lots \$1.65 would be accepted.

(Cablegram from our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Wednesday night.

BUSINESS is almost stagnant here. There is no demand for speculative, and very little for consuming purposes. Prices, therefore, are mostly tending lower. *American sarsaparilla* is firmly held at 8c. *Senega root* is lower in price, good quality having come down to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The crop is said to promise well. The demand for *Oil of peppermint* (HGH) has fallen off a good deal, and the price is now quoted at \$3.70 on the market.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

The Pharmaceutical Examinations and the Examiners.

SIR,—“Anti-Coercion” need not tell us he was ploughed last week: the tenour of his letter at once proclaims it. When a man is ploughed he generally slates the examiners. There is a terse little proverb about “Bad workmen,” &c., which shows how ancient the custom is; but he shows bad taste if he rushes into print to vent his spite. It seems rather cowardly, too, for, of course it is impossible for an examiner to refute such vague and anonymous charges.

I was a spectator of the circumstances to which your correspondent refers. He does not mention having made any mistakes, so I will not refer to them further than saying that a man need not brag of his “good dispensing experience” when he cuts chunks off a lemon to make his “inf. gent. co.” Surely an examiner may be allowed to give way to sarcasm in such a case without being charged with endeavouring to make a candidate “nervous and mixed up.”

With regard to the second point. Mr. “Anti-Coercion,” on being told he had failed to give satisfaction, as he himself owns, attempted to argue the point. Another examiner then stepped forward and once, if not twice, told him to leave the room. “Anti-Coercion” still endeavouring to argue, it was then that the examiner “thundered out” the remark he quotes—a remark most sensible and reasonable; after which, oh, Pathos—or Bathos?—he “quietly left the room.”

Trusting you will give this side of the case publicity,

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM. (90/43.)

SIR,—Having read in your issue of this week of two unsuccessful candidates for the Minor examination complaining of the treatment which they received from the examiners, I think it worth while, being an unsuccessful candidate myself, to give you my own experience of the examination. I am pleased to say it was as fair as anyone could have wished it to be; and, as to the examiners, they not only treated me as a gentleman, but did all they could to enable me to pass. In fact, the treatment which I received from the examiners is a decided encouragement to me to make another effort to succeed.

Yours respectfully,

C. H. O. (91/62.)

SIR,—*Re* Minor examination at Edinburgh held this month I can endorse “Earl’s” letter of complaint. During the time which intervened between my first and second days I was in the museum on two or three of the mornings, and I noticed the time at which the candidates were called upstairs—one morning in particular, because it was just gone 20 minutes past 10, another morning it was 10 minutes past 10, and a third morning it was 15 minutes past 10. On the morning in which I myself was in it was 5 minutes past 10, but personally I could not complain, as the examiners were both civil and obliging. I heard many complaints about it from the candidates, and also about one examiner only giving one thing at a time in the practical chemistry, as this causes a great loss of time when you have the specific gravity of a liquid to take, and you have to reduce the temperature of it; also when you have an alkaloidal estimation, as you

can be going on with your salts whilst your liquids are separating in the separator, and therefore obtain a correct result. As for the balances, they were both in good working order the day I was in, but the smaller balance is very delicate, and would very easily be put out of gear by an inexperienced hand. The only complaint I have to make against the examinations is the great length of time I had to wait and the enormous expense of staying there between the two days (*viz.*, ten days). One examiner was very gruff the second day to me, but I took no notice of it since I knew what I had at stake. Yours,

ONE WHO PASSED. (90/60.)

SIR,—Having noticed your appeal for corroborative evidence with respect to the punctuality at the last examination held in Edinburgh, I can only say that the statements made by “Earl” are absolutely correct, twenty-five minutes at least being taken off the three hours, and the amount of work left just the same. Surely the students have a right to expect all the practical chemistry—*i.e.*, substances for identification, specific gravity, and volumetric analysis—to be given out at once for candidates to choose their own method of procedure, and not one substance at a time, and at the examiner’s discretion. Hoping this may be of some help to your inquiry,

I am, yours truly,

DISCUSTED. (90/33.)

The Preliminary Guide.

SIR,—I was a successful candidate at the July Preliminary, and am quite convinced that the cause of my success (seeing that I had no other tutor) was the “Preliminary Guide” published by you. I may say that it is seven years since I was at school, and I had forgotten a great part of my school work.

I remain, yours faithfully,

PETERBOROUGH. (90/47)

Fewer Assistants Wanted in Victoria.

A chemist’s assistant, who has recently been trying to find a situation in Melbourne, asks us to warn intending pharmaceutical emigrants to keep clear of Victoria for the present. One house to which our subscriber applied (one of the largest firms in Victoria) say that they have nothing to offer—things being so dull “that there is not employment for nearly all the assistants available.” Another firm write that “business has never been so bad in Victoria as it is at the present moment, and we would therefore strongly recommend you not to come here at present if you can possibly get anything to do elsewhere. We know a number of steady first-class assistants who have not had a situation for months.”

Methylated Spirit of Ether.

SIR,—We were recently applied to by a chemist for some methylated spirit of ether.

He, we assume, very naturally supposed he could have it, as in the Spirits Act the use of methylated spirit in the preparation of sulphuric ether or chloroform is specially exempted.

Our local supervisor, who waited on us, seemed to think that there would be no difficulty about our making the preparation, using 10 fluid oz. methylated ether and 1 pint methylated spirit. But we have received the following communication:—

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, W.C.,
July 24, 1893.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter, dated July 11, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that the addition of methylated spirit to sulphuric ether for medicinal purposes is illegal, and that you would not therefore be justified in complying with your customer’s request.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. B. HEBERDEN, Assistant Secretary.

Yours truly,

A. & J. WARREN.

Bristol, July 26.

DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under-mentioned topics.

Neither Homœopathic nor Matteist.

SIR,—The remarks that appeared in connection with this query—as to whether it was homœopathic or a poison—are pretty much the same as the public express, and prescriptions like the above, when they come into the hands of a pharmacist not acquainted with the dosimetric system, are a puzzle to dispense.

The medicines consist of tiny granules, containing definite quantities of the active ingredient, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ milligramme to a centigramme, and there are nearly 100 different kinds.

The system is known as Dr. Burggrave's dosimetric method of treatment, and the granules are prepared by M. Chanteaud, Paris; and there is an agency at 16 Coleman Street, London.

Yours faithfully,

Sandown, I.W., July 31.

GEORGE BROWN.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Barrett" seems perplexed, and I am pleased to be able to relieve his mind. I have dispensed the ambiguous prescription many times in the Roman pharmacy mentioned by "Barrett," and am well acquainted with the doctor. He intends Chanteaud's dosimetric granules, each containing .001 of the drug to be used.

The "ostia circ" should be taken to mean the smallest possible cachet.

I am, yours faithfully,

ROMA. (91/41.)

Not homœopathic nor Matteist, but French "dosimétriques"—de Burggrave's, or some other granule-makers, I should say, were meant.

Yours,

HOMŒOPATHIC. (1/16.)

SIR,—Replying to "Barrett" (85/41), I should judge his prescription to be "dosimetric," though the way in which the ingredients are prescribed differs somewhat from the general rule followed by dosimetric practitioners.

Dosimetric medicaments consist almost entirely of alkaloids, salts, and active principles of plants, and are for the most part administered in "granules" in fractional doses, frequently repeated every quarter-hour, half-hour, &c., according to necessity—singly, in combination, or alternately, as may be required.

The "official" strength—if I may so term it—of those granules mentioned in your correspondent's prescription is respectively as under:—Aconitine, $\frac{1}{2}$ milligramme (gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ nearly); veratrine, $\frac{1}{2}$ milligramme; digitalin, 1 milligramme (gr. $\frac{1}{65}$ nearly); sulphate of strychnine, $\frac{1}{2}$ milligramme. This combination would not, in my opinion, be poisonous.

Dosimetry appears to be little known in Great Britain, but is more widely known on the Continent, where it originated with Dr. Adolph Burggrave, of Ghent, its main therapeutic principle being the jugulation of disease.

There is a dosimetric practitioner named Spurway (M.R.C.S.) residing in Rome.

Ramsey, Man, July 31.

PALETHORPE. (91/44.)

SIR,—The polypharmic and linguistic jumble submitted by Mr. Barrett as an Italian prescription, probably emanated from an English pen, and presents no particular difficulty. The "granule" is a favourite Continental form of exhibiting potent drugs. It resembles a homœopathic pilule in appearance, and, in the case of the poisonous alkaloids, represents a dose of either a half or one milligramme. Granules are not unfrequently prescribed in this country, and may be obtained in tubes of twenty at 4d. each from any of the patent-medicine houses.

In the prescription in question the powders are ordered to be dispensed in cachets.

Yours truly,

Brighton

C. S. ASHTON.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY page 152 et seq.

89/35. *Lozenge*.—Wilson's patent for sticky fly-papers claims the use of parchment or other non-porous paper with a margin all round the sticky substance. We do not think the patentee could maintain a monopoly in the use of parchment paper for this purpose, but this depends on whether previous use of the same paper for a similar purpose can be established. You had better get the specification and judge for yourself.

88/54. *A. P. S.*—The Coroner was wrong in his law. This is so frequent an occurrence that it becomes scarcely noticeable. It is not illegal for an unregistered person to sell carbolic acid. Carbolic acid is not a scheduled poison.

90/72. *A. B.* cannot get out of the agreement which he has made with the surgeon in regard to the lease of the shop because he ("A. B.") was not aware of the Pharmacy Act at the time he took the shop. That has nothing whatever to do with the tenancy of the shop; and it appears absurd that "A. B." should be able to act as a surgeon's dispenser, and not know of the existence of the Pharmacy Act.

91/12. *T. C. N.*—In THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of March 4, 1893, page 310, you will find a list of poisonous proprietary medicines, drawn up by the Metropolitan Grocers' Association. For information as to the law in regard to the sale of poisons, see "Pharmacy and Poison Laws," published by us at 2s. 6d.

27/39. *Cymro*.—The managing director of a limited liability company dealing in poisons need not be a chemist and druggist unless he conduct sales of poisons.

91/39. *Petroleum*.—(1) "Vaseline" is the registered trademark of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company. (2) John Morgan Richards is agent for Perry Davis's pain-killer.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers, containing formulae, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

89/30. *E. O.*—Concentrated Waters.—Please refer to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 23, 1892, page 124. There is no book published on the subject.

91/44. *Philatelist*.—We should not risk oxalic acid on the envelope to remove the ink-stains (that being the best chemical means). Rather try gentle friction with an ink-eraser.

91/41. *Notice*.—(1) To Get Rid of Bugs which affect a bedroom generally clear the room and burn a sulphur candle in it. As a rule, the creatures infest the crevices only, and the surest way of getting rid of them is to apply a solution of 2 oz. of ung. hydrarg. fort. in a pint of turpentine in all the crevices with a feather. We have never known that to fail, and it is the surest plan in the end. (2) Anyone may sell menthol snuff. We know of no one who has a monopoly of the combination. (3) Two grains of salicylic acid to the

ounce of malt and oil will keep it, but see the paragraph in last volume regarding the presence of micro-organisms in malt. It does not ferment if it has been evaporated to the proper consistency and kept at that.

88/27. *Pcto.*—We cannot recommend particular druggists. Note the advertisers in this journal, and write to them for price-lists.

90/11. *Cubeb.*—Salaries of qualified managers outdoors may be said to vary from 100*l.* to 200*l.* a year. Higher salaries are paid in exceptional cases. It is a wise and a growing system to let the manager's salary be influenced by the net profits.

89/27. *W. W.*—Flowers of Camphor is made by subliming camphor into a capacious receiving-chamber.

89/14. *Nestor.*—Children's Cough-mixture (without poison).—See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 30, 1892, page 186. Sulphur Skin-lotion.—See last volume index. *Lae Bismuthi.*—This is a preparation made by Symes & Co., and is a suspension of bismuth hydroxide in an aqueous menstruum. The hydroxide may be precipitated from an acid solution of the nitrate by ammonia solution, well washing the precipitate, and suspending in water and mucilage of tragacanth.

87/24. *L. S.*—We have not heard of the Wasp-destroying Bottles before, except the kind which are used by entomologists. These contain a mixture of plaster of Paris and potassium cyanide. Give us fuller particulars of what you refer to, or, better, send a sample.

86/74. *York.*—(1) The green colour comes from the tar, no doubt. The tar is of an antiseptic nature, but you will not lose much by using linseed oil instead. We thank you for your formulae, which are useful. (2) Add half an ounce of glycerine to the mixture. We do not think that you could otherwise improve it. The mixture does not require a stamp.

87/2. *Calabar Bean.*—See note in last volume in regard to Blackheads or Comedones. Internal treatment is of little value if not accompanied by good hygienic conditions externally. If there is any tendency to acne the person should wash with Mühlens' Icthyol soap. The following is a safe and efficacious skin-tonic:—

Liquor. arsenicalis	..	..	..	..	mxl.
Potass. bicarb.	..	..	..	..	3iss.
Tr. gent. co.	..	..	..	..	3j.
Tr. carl. co.	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Aq. chloroformi ad	..	..	..	..	3viij.

M.

Dose: A measured tablespoonful thrice daily immediately before food.

85/29. *G. S.*—Liquid Cochineal (May 27).—We have always filtered through calico, as it is slow to pass through paper. All acids change the colour of cochineal solutions to orange; that is one of its characteristics. You will find that liquid cochineals which do not change contain so much alkali as to neutralise the acid.

80/62. *W. H.*—(1) Calomel invariably becomes black in contact with alkalis. That accounts for the change in your teething-powders. (2) You will find any number of formulae for lavender-water in the *C. & D.* during the past two years. (3) The chemical action which occurs between the sulphur and the lead is the reason why the mixture is efficacious as a hair-dye. It would therefore be ridiculous to omit the lead. Nothing else is so good on the whole.

87/73. *Country Chemist.*—Of course opinions differ, but it is generally safe to follow the first plan adopted with a prescription although that may not be what you would have

done had you dispensed it first. Provided always, of course, that it is merely a difference of opinion, and not of dose, &c.

86/63. *H. A. G.*—(1) We are surprised to hear that Redwood's formula for marking-ink does not give you satisfaction. We have made pints of it, and our experience is that on heating the writing an intense black is obtained. This is primarily due to the decomposition of the tartrate, then the silver is reduced partly to oxide, partly to the metallic state. Are you sure you wash the precipitate of silver carbonate until all the nitrate is got rid of? If much of it remains it materially affects the colour. (2) Thanks for your suggestion. You should get Pye's "Bandages and Bandaging," published by Wright for about 1*s.*

87/11. *Cocaine.*—Glycerine Starch-glaze—"Heder" gave his customer glycerine of borax, and that served the purpose well, but 8*s.* a gallon is perhaps too little for it. The following formula will suit:—

Borax	..	..	..	..	..	20 oz.
Starch	..	..	..	..	..	3 "
Glycerine	..	..	..	..	..	40 "
Boiling water to	..	..	..	..	..	1 gallon.

Rub up the borax and starch with the glycerine, and pour on the boiling water.

88/9. *Sleepless.*—Sulphonal may be cumulative; if so, it would keep you asleep nearly all the time, and, judging from your letter, you are very much awake. The drug is best taken dissolved in a fairly large volume of warm water—about 6 oz. It should be powdered, the 20-grain dose put in a tumbler with a tablespoonful of whisky, then the tumbler half-filled with boiling water. As soon as it cools sufficiently to swallow it, let the dose be taken and the hypnotic effect of the drug shows itself in about half an hour.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, post-card replies to the following:—

91/39. Maker of Miller's rheumatic liniment.

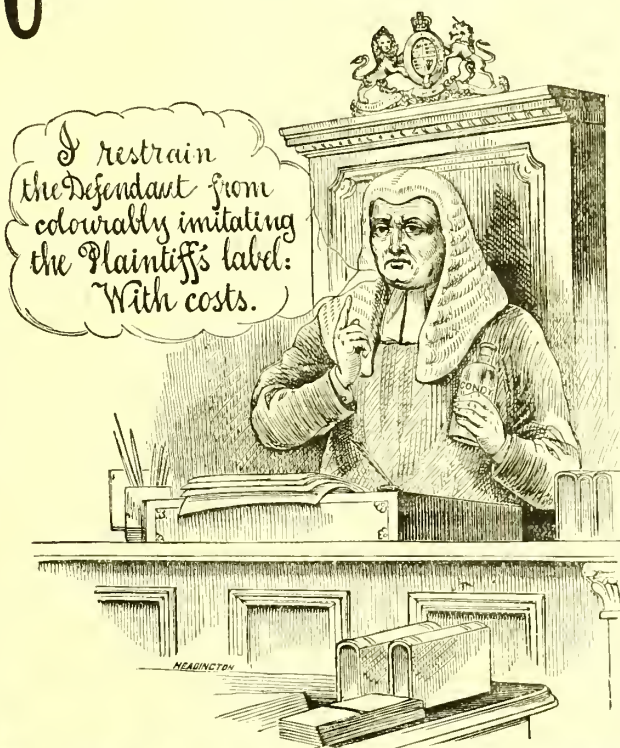
91/65. The formula of a hair-lotion composed of castor oil, S.V.R., bergamot, &c., which was published some weeks ago in the *Echo*.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

THE following is a list of the centres at which the July examination was held, showing the number of candidates at each centre and the result:—

			Candidates						Candidates		
			Exam-ined	Passed	Failed				Exam-ined	Passed	Failed
Aberdeen	..	..	19	11	8	Kirkwall	..	..	2	1	1
Aberystwith	..	..	1	0	1	Lancaster	..	..	9	7	2
Birmingham	..	..	22	11	11	Leeds	..	..	13	7	11
Brighton	..	..	1	1	0	Lincoln	..	..	8	4	4
Bristol	..	..	10	4	6	Liverpool	..	..	12	7	5
Cambridge	..	..	1	1	0	London	..	..	43	18	25
Canterbury	..	..	4	2	2	Manchester	..	..	36	22	14
Cardiff	..	..	11	7	4	Newcastle-on-Tyne	..	..	7	4	3
Cardislee	..	..	14	10	4	Northampton	..	..	4	0	4
Carmarthen	..	..	7	1	6	Norwich	..	..	6	5	1
Carnarvon	..	..	7	5	2	Nottingham	..	..	11	8	3
Cheltenham	..	..	3	2	1	Oxford	..	..	3	1	2
Darlington	..	..	7	4	3	Penzance	..	..	2	1	1
Douglas	..	..	2	2	0	Peterborough	..	..	7	4	3
Dundee	..	..	14	6	8	Plymouth	..	..	4	2	2
Edinburgh	..	..	30	15	15	Sheffield	..	..	10	5	5
Exeter	..	..	6	3	3	Shrewsbury	..	..	2	1	1
Glasgow	..	..	24	9	15	Southampton	..	..	8	4	4
Guersey	..	..	1	1	0	Worcester	..	..	4	1	3
Hull	..	..	5	3	2	York	..	..	9	5	4
Inverness	..	..	4	3	1						

CONDY'S FLUID CONTAINS NO PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.



CONDY'S FLUID
COLOURABLE
IMITATIONS.

Eleven Injunctions

With *damages* and *costs* have been obtained against Chemists selling a *solution of Permanganate of Potash* in execution of orders for

CONDY'S FLUID.

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"ORIGINAL" 
GRANULAR
EFFERVESCENT
PREPARATIONS.

SILVER MEDAL, PARIS, 1889. HIGHEST AWARD FOR GRANULAR PREPARATIONS.

PIPERAZINE.

5 grs. in 60 grs.

This new remedy for Gout and kindred disorders, now being so largely tried by the Profession, is best given in our Granular Effervescent form.

Price per lb. .. 28/4
Size per doz. .. 38/6

PIPERAZINE WITH PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDE.

5 grs. of each in 60 grs.

Our Granular form is the best method for the administration of this new remedy for Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, &c.

Price per lb. .. 33/4
Size per doz. .. 45/-

PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDE.

5 grs. in 60 grs.

The new remedy for Neuralgia and Neuralgic Pains, especially in Influenza and ailments accompanied by feverish symptoms.

Price per lb. .. 8/4
Size per doz. .. 21/-

PHENACETIN.

5 grs. in 60 grs.

The value of this new preparation as an antipyretic and analgesic is now fully established. The Granular form is a very convenient and pleasant one for its administration.

Price per lb. .. 5/-
Size per doz. .. 12/-

[LISTS FREE.]

AND ALL OTHER GRANULAR PREPARATIONS

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Price Lists Post Free on application.

None genuine without this Trade Mark.



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OILS BAY, CARAWAY, CLOVES, CUBEBS, PEPPERMINT, SANDAL
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WORMWOOD AND MANY OTHERS.

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QUININE, CINCHONA ALKALOIDS,

In consequence of the appearance in the market of "ÆTHER PURUS, P.B.," evidently made from Methylated Spirit (*vide* "Pharmaceutical Journal," January 28th, 1893), we have ascertained that the purification of Methylated Æther is not prohibited by law. We therefore offer

**"Æther Purus P.B., made from
Methylated Spirit,"**

Guaranteed free from methyl compounds. Terms on application.

We shall continue to supply "ÆTHER PURUS" made, as all ours has been hitherto, from pure spirit at list prices.

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Stratford, Essex.



Detailed Price Lists on application.

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BICARBONATE OF SODA,

REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP.

ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	97.20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	1.90
Sulphate of Soda	...	...	...	...	trace
Chloride of Sodium	...	...	...	...	.035
Moisture	...	...	...	...	.82
Insoluble	...	...	...	...	nil

PURE ALKALI,

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES.

EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers
Bleachers, Dyers; Glass, Paper, and Soap Makers.

CONCENTRATED CRYSTAL SODA

(Sesqui-Carbonate).

By far the Purest and Cheapest form of WASHING SODA.

Only 1 lb. of Concentrated Crystal Soda required to do the work of 2 lbs. of Washing Soda.

SODA CRYSTALS

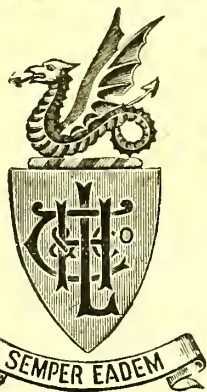
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Also BLEACHING POWDER.

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*Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process,***NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.**

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

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PREPARATIONS.

Our manufacture of the above having given great satisfaction last year, we are already booking orders for present and forward delivery, and advise early application. We beg to submit the following prices:—

				In Bottles, 1 lb. and upwards.		In 28-lb. Tins.	
				per lb.		per cwt.	
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.	Quality A, <i>very superior</i>	...	...	1/6		130/-	
"	" B, <i>superior</i>	...	...	1/-		75/-	
"	" C, <i>usual quality</i>	...	...	10d.		70/-	
"	" D, <i>good saleable</i>	...	...	9d.		65/-	
"	Raspberry Flavour, tinted	1/2		80/-	
"	Lime Fruit Flavour	1/2		80/-	
"	Lemon Flavour	1/2		80/-	

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Tartaric Acid.	Pepsin, P.B.		
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MANUFACTURERS of Very Superior Flexible Gelatine Capsules of Balsam Copaiba, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Santal Oil, &c. Samples and Lowest Quotations per 1,000, or in Boxes for Retail, will be sent on application from either the Wholesale or Retail Trade.

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MEDAL
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IN 10 GROSS OR 1 LB. LOTS FOR CASH WITH ORDER.

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3	Pil. Aloes et Ferri, P.B.	6d.	4/-	15	Pil. Ipecac. et Scillæ, P.B.	6d.	4/6
8	" Colocynth. Co., P.B.	11d.	8/-	174	Pulv. Ipecac.; Pulv. Scillæ aa. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; Pulv. Capsici; Pulv. Opii aa. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pulv. Gum. Ammon.; Ext. Conii aa. gr. i.	8d.	5/6
9	" Colocynth. et Hyos., P.B.	1/1	9/-		CASTOR OIL.		
17	" Rhæi Co., P.B.	6d.	4/3	689	Pulv. Rhæi; Potass. Sulph. aa. gr. iss.; Pulv. Sapo. Hyps.; Ol. Ricini aa. gr. ss.; Ol. Crotonis gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	6d.	4/-
	APERIENT.				TONIC.		
20	Each Pill contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of Calomel	6d.	4/3	595	Blaud's Formula	6d.	4/-
21	With 1 gr. Calomel	6d.	4/6	755	Blaud's Formula, Martindale's improved	6d.	4/-
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	ANTIBILIOUS.			752	Aloin gr. $\frac{1}{16}$; Podophyllin gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Hyoscy. gr. $\frac{1}{32}$; Jalapin gr. $\frac{1}{16}$; Ext. Nux Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$; Capsicin gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	5d.	20/-
59	Pil. Hydrarg. gr. i.; Ext. Coloc. Co.; Pil. Rhei Co. aa. gr. ij.	1/-	8/-		"LITTLE" LIVER.		
70	Podophyllin gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pil. Rhei Co. gr. iiss.; Ext. Hyoscy. gr. ij.	10d.	7/-	797	Podophyllin gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Cascara Sagrada gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Capsicin gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	5d.	11/-

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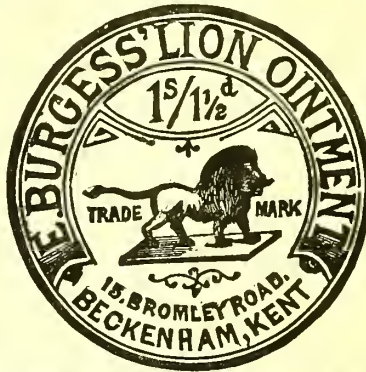
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CENT. A.D. 1893.

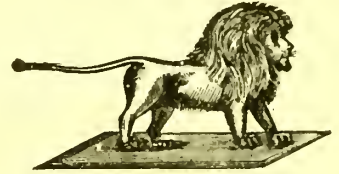
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The Proprietary Rights in the above Ointment, Pills, and Nerve Tonic, also goodwill of business, together with all Trade Marks, Registered at Home and Abroad, **HAVING BEEN PURCHASED BY ME OF THE SENIOR OFFICIAL RECEIVER, Mr. GEORGE WREFORD** (*he being Trustee to the Estate*), all ORDERS and communications should be sent to address at foot.

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November 14, 1892.

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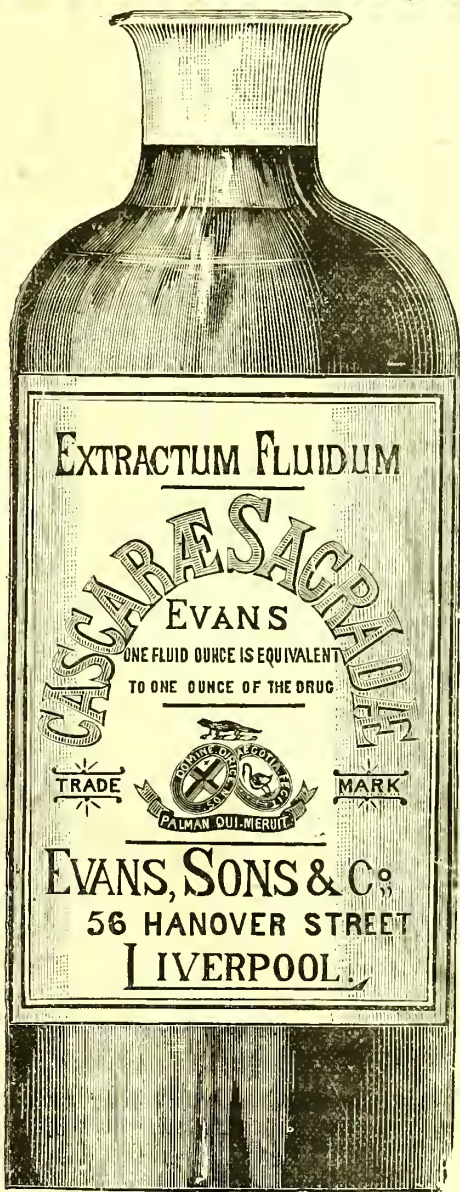
		Retail. s. d.	Per doz. £ s. d.
Towle's Chlorodyne	1 1 1/2	0 8 6
Ditto	2 9	1 3 0
Ditto (3 fluid oz.)	4 6	1 15 0
Ditto (8 ")	11 0	4 13 0
• 1. Chlorodyni (Original and only Genuine Preparation)	1 lb.	2/6 each	For dispensing purposes.
Ditto	1 lb.	4/6	
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DISMISSAL OF ACTION.

On the application of the Plaintiff, H. J. DEACON, in the action of DEACON *v.* BURGESS, the Judge has consented to the case being DISMISSED, Plaintiff paying all costs of Defendant Burgess.

The Trade is cautioned that the only Genuine Lion Ointment and Pills are those manufactured by E. BURGESS, Jun., and bearing the Address—

59 GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.
ALL OTHERS ARE SPURIOUS.

See Mr. Justice Kekewich's decision, as reported in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" of Dec. 24, 1892.

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All Chemists, Druggists, and Stores should Stock this new article, which is being well advertised, and, as it is a really good speciality, will shortly be in great demand. It is put up in collapsible tubes, retail price 1/-, and can be obtained from any Wholesale House.

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The most saleable Patent Medicine in the market.

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COMPRESSED PILLS (OR POWDERS)

We are the **LARGEST** Manufacturers of this line of products.

The Machinery and appliances connected with our compressing department are Marvels of Perfection and Accuracy, and the Products wonderful in their Accuracy, Beauty, Style of Finish, Ready Solubility, and Permanency. We use only the **PUREST MATERIAL**. The closest attention is given to every detail of manipulation, and the whole process is under the supervision and direction of the highest commercial integrity, thus ensuring the **SUPERIORITY** of our Preparations.

THE RETAIL CHEMIST WILL DO WELL TO NOTE THAT
WYETH'S COMPRESSED PILLS (OR POWDERS)
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WYETH'S SOLUBLE COMPRESSED HYPODERMIC DISCS
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WYETH'S BEEF JUICE AS WELL AS
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Are being presented to the attention of the Medical Profession by means of personal interviews, samples and literature, and Advertisements in the Medical Journals. They are being prescribed by Physicians and ordered by Hospitals, and should be found in stock in every well-appointed Pharmacy.

NOTE That all Labels of Wyeth's Pharmaceutical Preparations bear the full firm name and address, "JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.," and the name and address of the Resident Representative, "WILLIAM F. HORTON, 30 Snow Hill, LONDON."

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THE CHEMISTS' LIQUORICE JUICE.

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Beg to inform their friends and the Trade generally that, having purchased the
Business of

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and also the various Formulæ of the Special Preparations of

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they are prepared to execute orders for the same, and pledge themselves
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Specimens of these Preparations have remained in the Museum of Kew Gardens during 23 years without deterioration.

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Hydrogen Peroxide, Indigo Extract, Soluble Indigo Powder, Orchil, Cudbear, Logwood Extract,
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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD ON APPLICATION.

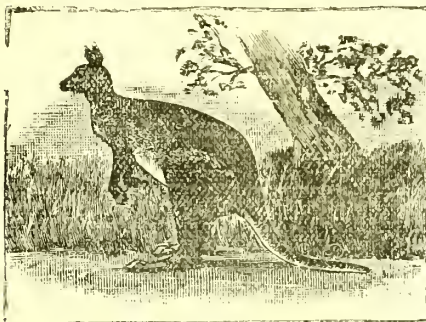
Telegraphic Address—"BLUEBERRY LONDON."

Telephone No. 11,392.

KANGAROO EUCALYPTUS OIL

25-lb. Tins.

KANGAROO



TRADE MARK.

25-lb. Tins.

BRAND.

Is admitted to be the Purest Eucalyptus Oil yet introduced to the public.
To be obtained of your Wholesale Druggist.

SOLE CONSIGNEES—LAUGHLAND, MACKAY & BAKER, 50 Lime St., LONDON.

COLONIAL ADDRESS—A. M. BICKFORD & SONS. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, ADELAIDE.
46 CURRIE STREET

JOHN MURDOCH & CO.

Sussex House, 52 Leadenhall Street,

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IMPORTERS OF

GUM ARABIC,

BUCHU LEAVES, AND ALOES.

SOLE CONSIGNEES

NATAL OIL OF EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS

AGENTS FOR

PEPSINE (2,500 strength),

Manufactured by Armour Packing Company,
Kansas City, U.S.A.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

A REVOLUTION IN TRADE.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS, "MIXED PARCELS."

Every Requisite for the Smoker in One Order.

MINIMUM OF TROUBLE. MAXIMUM OF PROFITS.

Every known Manufacturer's Packet Tobaccos and Cigarettes at their List Prices. Foreign Cigars and Tobacconists' Fancy Goods at Importers' Prices. Carriage paid on parcels of £2 upwards to any station in the United Kingdom.

SINGLETON & COLE, Limited

TOBACCONISTS' FACTORS,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARETTE, & CIGAR MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, & 16 Cannon Street, BIRMINGHAM.

All Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobacconists' Fancy Goods should send P. C. for a copy of our Illustrated Price List. It is simply invaluable as a reference and guide to the Trade, and new beginners gather much useful information from it, thereby gaining experience and saving time and money.



HARROLINE PILLS.

The Great Harrogate Tonic.

An unfailing Cure for Poverty
of Blood, Anæmia, Chlorosis,
and every form of Debility arising
therefrom.

1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

WHOLESALE FROM THE
HARROLINE PILL CO.,
HARROGATE.

FULL PARTICULARS & TERMS ON APPLICATION.
47

DUSSEK BROS. & CO.'S

SOLUBLE SANITARY FLUID (MILKY), CARBOLIC ACIDS & POWDERS

Of all strengths, in various packages for the Trade and for Export.

Also Sheep Dip, Tar and Rosin Products, Dubbin, Greases, Creosote, Brunswick Black, &c.

DUSSEK'S WHARF, VERNEY ROAD, S.E.

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TELEGRAMS—"DUSSEK LONDON."






GOVERNMENT DISINFECTANT

CARBOLIC POWDER (PINK) in 1 Cwt. 2 Cwt. CASKS 1lb & 1/2 Packages.

CARBOLIC POWDER (PINK) in TINS 6 1/2 & 1/4 CARBOLIC SOAP No 1 & No 2

CARBOLIC FLUID in 6 1/2 & 1/4 STOPPERED BOTTLES CARBOLIC & GLYCERINE SOAP in 1/4 lb. TINS

FREE FROM POISON AGREEABLE IN SMELL. **THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY CO., LONDON E.** TO BE HAD FROM ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

CHLORIDE OF LIME!

IN AIRTIGHT WATERPROOF & ODOURLESS PACKAGES

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS **NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO., LONDON**

THE N. C. Cos. PACKAGES HAVE STOOD THE TEST FOR MANY YEARS, AND CAN ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

KEPT IN STOCK BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & C. O. SEE THEIR PRICE LISTS.

THE ONLY MEDAL AWARDED FOR THIS SPECIALITY. BEWARE OF OTHER SO CALLED AIRTIGHT PACKAGES.

NEW SOAPS

MANUFACTURED BY

**F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER.**

Good Value, Easily Sold, and Price not named on Tablets or Boxes.

Coal Tar Soap, Pine Soap, Carbolic Soap, Carbolic and Sulphur Soap.

Paper-wrapped Tablets, averaging about 4 to the pound.

1 dozen boxes, each 1s. 8d. } Subject to Trade Discount.
3 " " " 4s. 6d. }

* * * Order above as Calvert's **HYGIENIC BRAND**.

FULLER'S EARTH SOAP, PUMICE SOAP, and PETROFENIC SOAP (for the Hair).

paper-wrapped Tablets, averaging about 2 1/2 oz. each. 1 dozen boxes, each 1s. 3d., less Trade Discount.

* * * Order above as **CALVERT'S**.



THE
**Heidelberg Gelatine Works,
STOESS & CO.**

Ziegelhausen,
near
HEIDELBERG.

OF ALL
KINDS AND
DESCRIPTIONS

SPECIALITIES:

The Finest & Purest Qualities for Culinary, Domestic, and Technical purposes.

STOESS' IMPROVED GELATINE for EMULSIONS.

SOLE AGENT—**MR. FREDK. BOEHM,**
4 Cullum St., LONDON, E.C.

STOCK KEPT IN LONDON.

BRAND "S"

WILEY'S

CHEMICAL ESSENCE

FOR

LAMENESS in HORSES

A Genuine Remedy. Brings credit to all who sell it.

50 YEARS' UNBROKEN SUCCESS

SOLE MAKER AND PROPRIETOR,

**FRANCIS E. ROOKLEDGE, CHEMIST,
EASINGWOLD, YORK.**

TO BE HAD OF USUAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.



I WILL pay £5 to the first person, whether Chemist, Assistant, or one of the Public, who will afford me such information (which I engage to treat as absolutely confidential) as shall lead to the conviction of anyone who improperly substitutes other Powder for mine. I call attention to the case below.

As a matter of fact, I took this course last year, and in the end the reward and heavy costs came out of the substituter's pocket; and I have every reason to believe that the course I adopted was highly satisfactory to the neighbouring Chemists, as well as to the Public and myself.

THOMAS KEATING,
12, BRIDE LANE, LONDON.

A "STORES" CAUGHT!

MR. JUSTICE STIRLING.—October 30, 1891.

KEATING v. KIBBLE.

THE Defendants are Proprietors of large Stores at Deptford, and when asked for "Keating's Powder," sold by their shopmen an article not made by me. The Defendants denied that this was done with their knowledge, and this may be conceded, but it cost them over £40, although in this instance I pressed my Solicitors to be as considerate to them as possible. The Court ordered the Defendants to pay the whole costs of the action, and issued an injunction restraining them from offering for sale any preparation other than that prepared by Thomas Keating under the name of "Keating's Insect Powder."

HEAVY DAMAGES.

Chancery Division—MR. JUSTICE NORTH—October 26, 1886.

KEATING v. POLL.

IT WAS ORDERED—

That the Defendant be perpetually restrained from stating or causing to be stated that Keating's Persian Insect Destroying Powder contains any substance poisonous to animals or human beings, or from making any statement to the effect that such Powder is dangerous to animals or human beings.

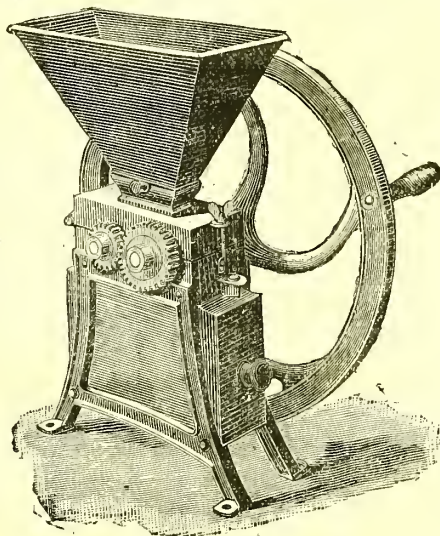
IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED—

That the Defendant, William Sheppard Poll, do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action.

BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS,

Engineers, Copper-smiths, and Millwrights,
SPECIALISTS IN CHEMICAL PLANT.
 Laboratories Designed and Fitted Completely.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.



Apply for Price List.

NEW PATTERN. [1]

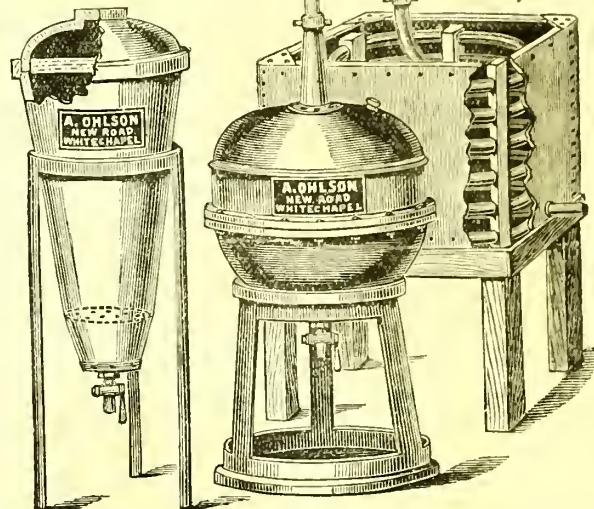
Universal Drug Mills, with helically grooved and fluted Rollers, for grinding Drugs, Oleaginous Seeds, Roots, Herbs, &c., &c.

167 Kingsland Road, London, N.E.
 TELEGRAMS "COPPERSMITHS LONDON."

ANDREW OHLSON,

Pharmaceutical Copper-smith & Engineer,
EAST LONDON COPPER & IRON WORKS,
 85 New Road, WHITECHAP EL.

Telegraphic Address—
"ARRAISNER LONDON."
 Established upwards of 30 years.



COPPER PERCOLATOR WITH HYDRO COVER.

STILLS,
 NITRE, AMMONIA,
 CLOVES, ALMONDS,
 ACETIC, MINT,
 LAVENDER,
 APPARATUS FOR
 DISTILLED WATER,
 LABORATORIES FITTED UP COMPLETE.

COPPER STEAM STILL WITH PORTABLE DOME.

STEAM JACKET PANS,
 EVAPORATING,
 BOILING,
 TILTING,
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 VACUUM.

MISCELLANEOUS,
 OIL SEPARATORS,
 COPPER MEASURES,
 PERCOLATORS,
 HYDRAULIC
 TINCTURE PRESSES
 SARSA. TANKS WITH COIL.

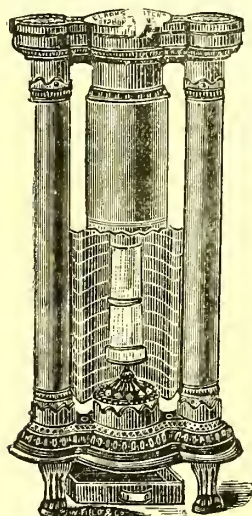
TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF

"THE SYPHON" (REGISTERED TITLE) **HYGIENIC CONDENSING GAS HEATING-STOVES**
 (CLARK'S PATENT).

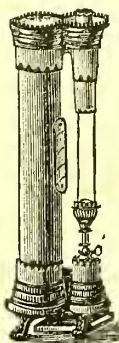
A Necessary for all Invalids. A Comfort to Everybody.

NO FLUE REQUIRED. FREE FROM SMELL OR SMOKE.



All injurious vapours are reduced to harmless liquid inside the Stove, and passed out at foot into a tray provided for that purpose.

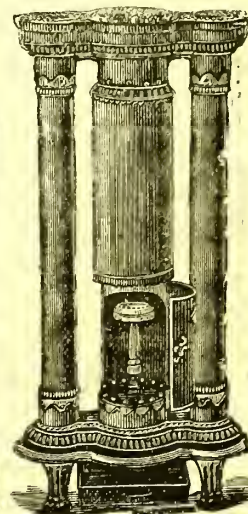
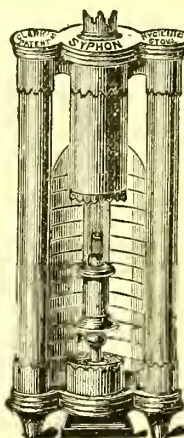
For use in Hospitals, Sick Chambers, Bedrooms,
 Halls, Conservatories, Schools, Shops, &c.



They give a Pure, Equable, and Agreeable Heat, which can be graduated and sustained at the will of the user.

Specially suitable for patients suffering from Bronchial affections, as a moist atmosphere is obtainable when required.

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Telephone No. 1365.

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New Full Series of Moulds for

ROUNDED-CORNER DISPENSING FLATS

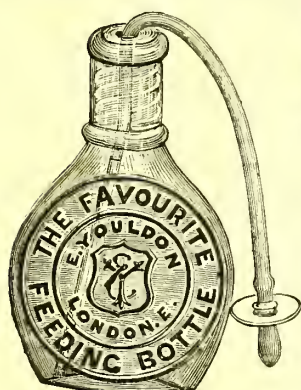
in Perfect Shape has been Prepared by us,
and THESE BOTTLES are

NOW IN STOCK

at our Last Reduced Prices.

[1]

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GLASS BOTTLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Revised Price List on Application.

FEEDING BOTTLES AT LOW RATES.

Write for Prices of any kind of Bottle required to

E. YOULDON,

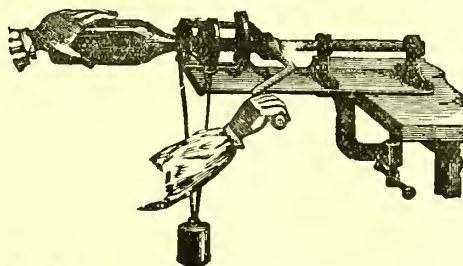
East London Glass Bottle Warehouse,

36, 38, & 40 GREAT GARDEN STREET, WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.



NEW CAPSULING MACHINE

The only Machine
which leaves no crease
or pleat on the
Capsule.



Can be fixed to any
Counter.
A single pull of the lever
is sufficient
to fix the Capsule.

Patentee—**C. MELIN, 37 Crutched Friars, LONDON, E.C.**

GLASS BOTTLES

GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock
in London or
direct from
the works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS,

With rounded edges, or the ordinary kind, plain or graduated.

3 and 4 ounce 8/- per gross.
6 and 8 9/- "

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

1/2 oz. 1 oz. 1 1/2 oz. 2 oz.
3/6 .. 3/9 .. 4/6 .. 5/3 per gross.

PANEL BOTTLES.

2 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz.
7/- .. 8/- .. 9/- .. 9/- per gross.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Six gross and upwards of assorted sizes sent Carriage Free to any part of England. Smaller quantities not carriage paid. Sample Bottle sent free on application.

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25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Road, LONDON, W.C.
Established 50 Years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

In Stock, upwards of 50,000,000 Articles.

Any Special Articles made to order.

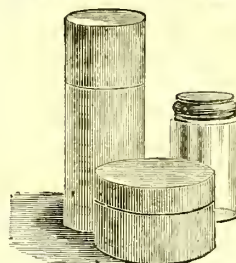
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*3018 Box for Pills or Powders.

SIZE	TO HOLD	PER GROSS.
D ..	6 Pills	1-
A ..	12 ..	16
C ..	24 ..	2-
H ..	36 ..	3-
V ..	Powder	8-

REDUCED PRICES for Original
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CONTRACTS to supply Manufacturers as
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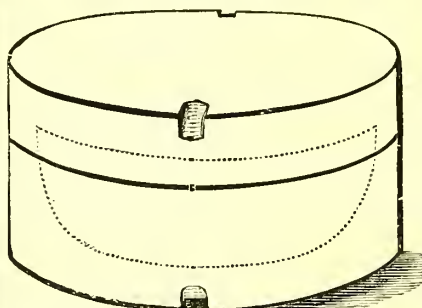


MAXIME & CO., Wood and Bone Turners,
150 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Factories and Sawmills—Gothenburg, SWEDEN, and Boulogne, FRANCE.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD.

TOOGOOD'S IMPROVED PATENT EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most perfect and convenient yet offered to the Trade.



Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special *THIN* Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4	2	3	4	6	8 ounces.
1/8	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/-	2/3	2/10	3/6	4/6	5/6 per doz.

THIN FOR DISPENSING—

1/7	1/9	2/-	2 1/2	2 2/5	3/-	4/-	5/-	6/-	8 ounces.
									6/- per doz.

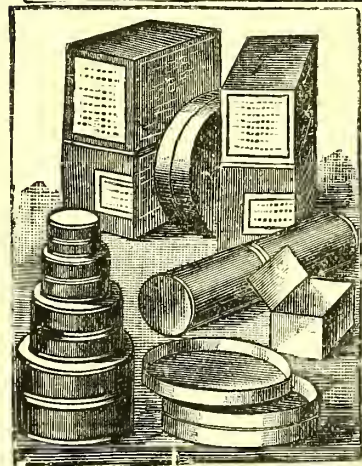
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TOOGOOD'S FEEDING BOTTLES. Write for Special List.

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ROUND, OVAL, AND SQUARE SHAPED BOXES

FOR POSTAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

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POISONING.

To Avoid Poisoning
by Impure Water use
the Mawson Filter.

The Mawson Filter Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, and all Wholesale Houses.

SPONGE IMPORTERS
M. PETERSON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1870),

75 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

FOR HOME, FOREIGN & COLONIAL MARKETS

52

DR. LANGEN'S
SUGAR OF MILK
GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

In 1-lb. Tins only.

To be obtained of all Wholesale Houses, or of

Burroughs Bros., 66 Basinghall St., London, E.C.

PAPIER MOURE.

PAPIER MOURE.

Per 1,000, 19/- 5 per cent. Monthly a/c.

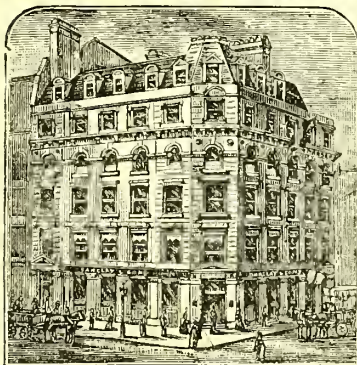
IN QUANTITY OF NOT LESS THAN 5,000,

10 per cent. off INVOICE and 5 per cent. MONTHLY a/c.

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BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.



CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES

IN GLASS TOP BOXES.

1 gross Assorted in a Hinged Box, with Glass Lid with a good supply of spare sticks.

PLEASE
SPECIFY
"IN
HINGED
BOX."

PER BOX
3/6 NET.



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**ABSORBENT
COTTON LINTS,
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DRESSINGS.

"GAMGEE TISSUE"
(Patent Absorbent Gauze and Cotton Wool)

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**All kinds of
ANTISEPTIC
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PREPARATIONS on application to

MANAGER, CENTRAL DEPOT (for Gt. Britain and Colonies),
OXFORD RD., GUISELEY, NEAR LEEDS.

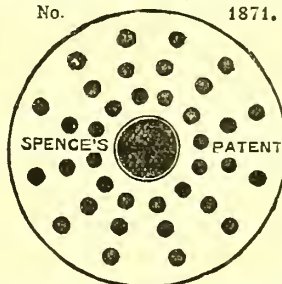


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Spence's
Goods
have the
Largest Sale
in
London.



Agents
Wanted
in
Provinces
and
Abroad.

For full explanation and prices of Shields. Spence's Safety Feeding Bottles and Soothers fitted with Patent Shield, see Diary for 1893, page 297, or upon application.

ORANGE WINE

(VIN. AURANT, P.B.)

Specially brewed for Quinine Wine. Does not deposit, will keep good in any climate. In casks, 13 gallons to 140 gallons; small casks, 3s. 9d. per gallon, carriage allowed if paid within three months. In wine-bottles (not less than 3 doz.), at 9s. per doz. bottles included. Casks and cases extra, and returnable.

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Special quotations to large buyers.

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Manufacturers, on the premises, to the Wholesale and Export Trade of every description of Elastic Gum,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

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Samples and Prices on application.

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Navigation Chemical Works, ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA } Special Quality
SULPHITE OF SODA } for Photographers
CLAUBER SALTS. PURIFIED EPSOM SALTS.



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10-gross Tins, carriage paid, for 4/6. Cash with order.

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4 lbs., carriage paid, for 4/-. Cash with order.

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Cure Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great Remedy for the above Complaints. NO POISONOUS INGREDIENTS.



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A bright Fixing Liquid for the special training of the MOUSTACHE. Invaluable to Medical Men, repelling infectious miasma from the respiration. In Cases, with Brush, Pom. Hongroise, &c., at 2/-, 3/6, 5/-, 7/6, &c.
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CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.

ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND OILS.

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IT WILL COST NOTHING

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Are the safest and most effectual remedy advertised for

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See also page 114, March 18 Issue.

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Retail, 2/9 per Bottle Trade, 23/- per dozen, subject.

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Old-established Manufacturers and Exporters of Insecticidal, Disinfectant, and Deodorising Preparations (Three Gold Medals for Excellence).

Will send to any address Particulars and Samples of their Powerful

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EVERY CHEMIST

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HEALD'S DOG MEDICINES.

They command a ready sale everywhere.

Address—HEALD, BURNHAM, BUCKS.

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EXPORT & WHOLESALE Manufacturers of **PILULES & TINCTURES,**

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